

REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BELFAST,

FOR THE YEAR 1911.

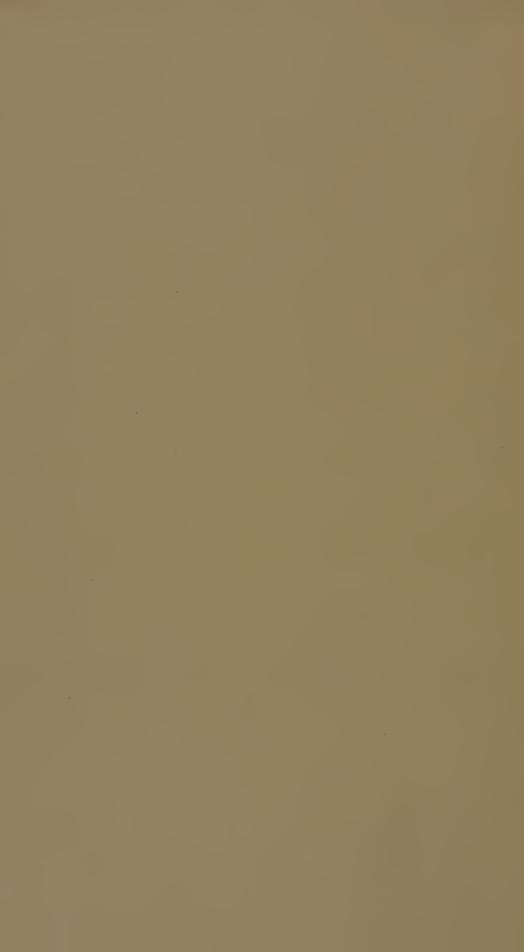
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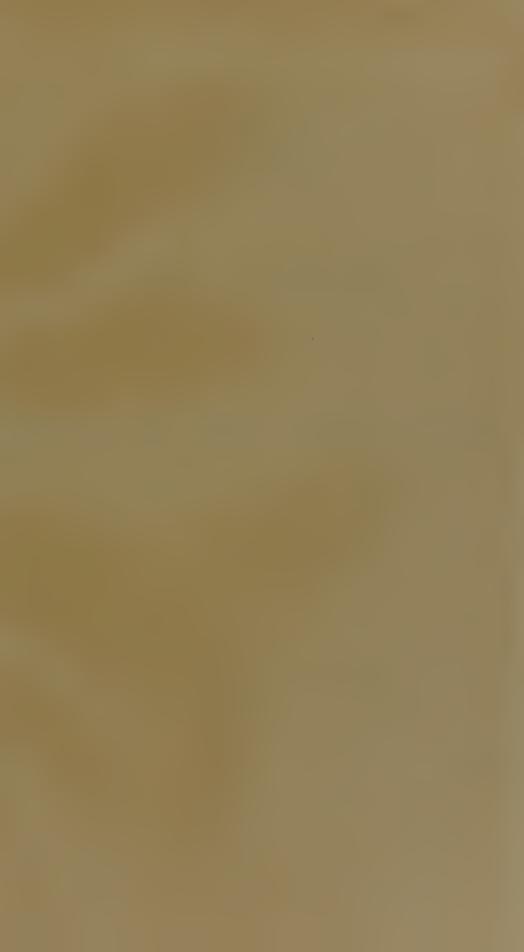
H. W. BAILIE,

Medical Superintendent Officer of Health,

Belfast:

Printed by W. & G. Baird, Ltd., Roval Avenue.









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Health of the County Borough of Belfast,

BY

H. W. BAILIE, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.P.H.,

Medical Superintendent Officer of Health for the City.

Belfast:

PRINTED BY W. & G. BAIRD, LTD., ROYAL AVENUE



PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

1911.

Chairman:

COUNCILLOR ROBERT THOMSON, M.B., J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

COUNCILLOR W. K. GIBSON.

Aldermen:

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, K.C.V.O., H.M.L. SIR OTTO JAFFE, LL.D., J.P. KING-KERR, M.D., J.P.

Councillors:

AIKEN, M.D., J.P.

DR. BROWNE.

CLEMENTS.

ENGLISH.

JOHNSTON, JAMES, J.P.

M'CLURE.

M'KEOWN.

O'NEILL, M.D., B.L., J.P.

TRIMBLE, M.B., D.P.H., J.P.

TURNER.



SUMMARY

OF

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1911.

Area in Statute Acres Land, 14,626 Water, 1,878

16,504

*Population 386,449.

Density 26.3 persons to an acre.

Births 10,984—Rate per 1,000, 28.4.

Deaths 6,645-Rate per 1,000, 17.2.

Infantile Mortality 1,409 deaths under One Year, or 128 per 1,000 births.

Zymotic Death Rate (7 principal Zymotic Diseases)

Diseases) ... 1.8 per 1.000.

Phthisis Death Rate ... 2'1 per 1,000.

^{*} As estimated by the Registrar-General to the middle of the year.



To the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the County Borough of Belfast.

My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting to you my Sixth Annual Report on the Health of the County Borough, and the Administration of the Department for the year 1911.

The death rate from all causes, which is equal to a rate of 17.2 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 18.6 in the preceding year, shows a decrease of 1.4 per 1,000, being the lowest rate ever recorded for the City.

The death rate from Zymotic Diseases was 1.8 per 1,000, showing a reduction of 0.9 per 1,000 as compared with the preceding year, when the rate was 2.7.

The number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified pursuant to the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, during the year (52 weeks) was 1,451 (including 3 cases of Cerebro Spinal Meningitis), i.e., 1 in every 266, or 3.8 per 1,000 of the estimated population, was notified to the Department as suffering from infectious diseases within the meaning of the Act.

In the preceding year the cases notified were equivalent to 1 in every 287, or 3.4 per 1,000 of the population, whilst the average for the ten years, 1901-1910, was 1 in every 151, or 6.7 per 1,000 of the population.

The number of births registered during the year was 10,984, being equal to 1 in every 35, or 28.4 per 1,000 of the estimated population, which rate is 0.6 higher than that of 1910, but 1.9 below the average for the ten years 1901-1910.

The natural increase of population, i.e., the number of births in excess of deaths, was 4,339, being 735 more than in 1910, and 558 more than the average for the ten preceding years.

The number of deaths registered from all causes was 6,645 (including 2 deaths from Cerebro Spinal Meningitis), which is equivalent to 1 in 58, or 17.2 per 1,000 of the population, and is 1.4 lower than

the rate for the preceding year, and 2.9 below the average rate for the ten years 1901-1910.

The number of deaths registered as having been caused by Zymotic Diseases was 680, being 393 less than the number registered during the year 1910, and 159 less than the average for the ten years 1901-1910. The rate (1.8) is 0.9 per 1,000 lower than in the year 1910, and 0.5 lower than the average for the preceding ten years.

It is a pleasing duty to report the improved health of the citizens generally, as shewn by the lowered death rate from all causes, as well as a very marked improvement in relation to zymotic diseases, such as Measles, which caused such a high death rate during the previous year.

The comparative freedom of the City from Typhoid Fever is also a matter for congratulation, when the former records are considered in connection with this disease.

There is also a very satisfactory reduction in the number of cases of Puerperal Fever.

The improvement of the sanitation of the City generally received most careful and constant attention, as will be seen from the analysis of the work carried out during the year; the old privies and ashpits have almost entirely disappeared, and the few which remain are having attention in order to secure their removal.

The extensive Improvement Scheme of the Corporation, which has been sanctioned for the removal of almost a thousand old houses, and the erection where necessary of suitable houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, will greatly improve the sanitary conditions, and should also improve the public health in the areas affected.

I desire to thank my colleague, Mr. Ward, the Executive Sanitary Officer, and also the several Officers of the Department, for their loyalty and hearty co-operation in carrying out the onerous and ever-increasing duties devolving upon the Department.

I beg to return my sincere thanks to the members of the Public Health Committee, and the Council generally, for the kindness and support invariably extended to me in carrying out the duties of my office, and for the consideration and support given to my recommendations.

I also wish to thank the Medical Profession generally for their courtesy and co-operation, also Sir William J. Thompson, M.D., F.R.C.P., the Registrar-General for Ireland, for his valuable assistance in supplying the necessary data for the compilation of the various statistics.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. W. BAILIE,

Med. Supt. Officer of Health.

POPULATION.

Belfast, according to the Census of 1901, had a population of 349,180; the population, according to the recent Census, taken on the night of the 2nd April, 1911, was 385,492. The rate of increase is thus 10.4 per cent. Prior to the Census the Registrar-General estimated the population as 398,421, consequently it was over-estimated by 12,929. The population as estimated by the Registrar-General to the middle of the year 1911 was 386,449, and upon this estimate the various rates have been calculated. This estimate is obtained by adding the proportion (one-fourth, April to June) of the tenth part of the increased population recorded between the Censuses of 1901 and 1911, which in the present instance may be taken as correct.

As stated in one of my former Reports, "I am of opinion that there should be a more frequent enumeration of the population, which should be quinquennially instead of decennially as at present," and I find that this is the unanimous opinion of the Medical Officers of Health throughout the Kingdom. The reason for this will be patent, when it is remembered that all calculations are based on the assumption that the estimate of the population is correct, whereas the accuracy of such calculations diminishes as the interval from the preceding Census increases.

As the population of the several Dispensary Districts is not, and will not be, available for some months hence, I have, as in former years, for the purpose of comparing the Birth and Death Rates (see Tables Nos. 7 and 15), estimated the population in each of the Districts with the exception of numbers 4, 6, and 15, the populations of which have been calculated on the birth rate, owing to the fact that numbers 4 and 6 were sub-divided in order to form a new district No. 15, according to the following method: -By taking the number of inhabited houses and, assuming the density of population to remain the same, multiplying this number by the average number of persons to each house at the last Census. The accuracy of this method in so far as Belfast is concerned may be judged from the fact that in my Annual Report for the year 1909 the estimate of the population calculated on this basis was given as 381,916, and if the proportion of the average annual increase during the past decade, which according to the recent census was 3,631, be added to this number, it will give a population of 386,454, being only 962 in excess of the actual number of persons (385,492) enumerated at the recent Census.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—NOTIFICATIONS.

Table No. 1 shews the number of cases of infectious disease notified pursuant to the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, in each of the several weeks of the year, from which it will be observed that Scarlet Fever unfortunately continued prevalent throughout the year, the number of cases of this disease being more than one-half of the total number of all notifiable infectious diseases. The disease reached its greatest prevalence in October and November, whilst during the month of January the number of cases was also abnormally high. Diphtheria was also much more prevalent than usual, the number of cases being 95 in excess of 1910, and 82 in excess of the average of the ten preceding years. This is a coincidence which is of frequent occurrence, that when Scarlet Fever has been prevalent it is frequently followed by an increase in the number of cases of Diphtheria; the probable explanation being that the Scarlet Fever renders the throats of patients and those in attendance on them less able to resist the Diphtheria Bacillus.

Small Pox.—There has not been a case of this disease notified since 1905, with the exception of one in 1907, the average number notified annually during the preceding ten years being 18.

Typhus Fever.—There were 12 cases notified during the year, as compared with 7 in the preceding year, and an average of 8 cases annually during the ten years 1901-1910.

Typhoid Fever.—93 cases were notified during the year, as compared with 95 cases in 1910. The average number of cases of this disease notified annually during the ten preceding years being 694.

Simple Continued Fever.—There were 17 cases notified during the year as against 15 in the preceding year, the average number notified annually during the ten years 1901-1910 being 462.

Scarlet Fever.—There is a slight increase in the number of cases of this disease notified during the year, the number being 766, or 52.79 per cent. of the total of all notifiable infectious diseases, as compared with 734 in 1910, while the average number for the previous decade was 585; the number notified during the year under review is therefore 181 in excess of the average of the ten years 1901-1910.

Puerperal Fever.—There were only 7 cases of this disease notified during the year, as compared with 16 in 1910 and 23 in 1909, the average number for the ten years 1901-1910 being 26.

Diphtheria.—There were 328 cases notified during the year 1911, as compared with 233 in 1910, the average number notified annually during the ten preceding years being 246; the number notified during the year is therefore 82 in excess of the average for the ten years 1901-1910.

Membranous Croup.—11 cases of this disease were notified during the year, as compared with 5 in the preceding year; the average number notified annually during the ten years 1901-1910 being 45.

Erysipelas.—There were 214 cases of Erysipelas notified during the year; this is the lowest number recorded since the adoption of the Act, the number notified in 1910 being 257. The average number notified annually during the ten years 1901-1910 was 355; the number of cases notified during 1911 is therefore 141 less than the average of the ten preceding years.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing the number of Cases of Infectious Disease notified pursuant to the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, as having occurred in each of the several weeks of the year (52 weeks) ended Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1911.

WEEK ENDING		JANUA	RY		1	FEBRU	ARY			M	ARCH				APRI	L			N	AY			Jτ	UNE				ULY				Augu	ST			SEPT	EMBER			O	CTOBER			Nov	EMBER			D	ЕСЕМВЕ	ER		
DISEASE.	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	21	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19 2	26 2	2 9	9 1	6 2	3 3	0 7	14	21	. 28	4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23	30	TOTAL
3	1										1					٠								3	ı						\			٠.	4								3			12
Cyphoid Fever]				1					3				i					1				1			j			5		2	4	7	2		5 2								1							93
carlet Fever	27	18	18	24	11	21	6	16	12	12	13	6	9	9	11	8	9	13	9	7	11	4	8	12	8	7	12	8	6	8	8	10	9	6	4 1	0 1	2 16	6 2	4 25	3 \$	44	30	35	22	28	13	23	25	11	16	18	766
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mallpox			{]						1	1														••		.				.		.			•	. .	٠						/						[
iphtheria	13	6	8	8	3	6	6	7	10	8	3	3	10	1	6	4	2	4	3	6	8	4	6	5	4	8	7	4	6	7	6	3	8 ;	3	3 (5	7 3	3 1;	3 5	5	7	6	7	13	11	2	12	9	12	5	7	328
embranous Croup	1	1	1	1							1	1										1]	1		••	1		.	. ' .	.) ·	• •	. 1	.	.	1					2						1	11
rysipelas	3	4	7	7	2	3	3	5	6	7	5	2	3	6	5		7	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	4	2	1	2	1	1	7	4	1 2	3 3	5	6 1	1 3	3 7	10	8	7	9	6	9	4	7	3	2	6	8	214
TOTAL,	44	29	37	10	17	32	17	28	28	28	21	12	25	18	26	13	18	18	16	14	24	11	16	25	16	20	22	14	19	22	18	22 2	7 20	0 11	22	2 3	1 25	48	3 41	56	68	51	56	41	51	19	42	39	30	27	33	1,448



as having occurred in each of the several Dispensary Districts during the year (52 weeks) ended Saturday, the Shewing the number of cases of Infectious Disease notified pursuant to the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, 30th December, 1911.

.1ATOT	44	214	233	144	53	165	13	25	77	135	142	109	58	:	43	1,448
Erysipelas.	α	35. 35.	34	22	∞	17	:	4	12	15	14	13	6	:	13	214
Membranous Croup.	,	: 01	:	-	೧೯	1	:	:	:	:	67	:	:	:		П
Diphtheria.	νG	52	42	53	ω	47	ಸಂ	C 7	61	17	ر 4	21	12	:	10	328
Smallpox.		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Relapsing Fever.		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ристрета! Реуст.	:	67	က	:	:	:	:	:	:	63	:	:	:	:	:	7
Simple Continued Fever.		:	70	4	27	23	:	:		:	ri	:	:	•	67	17
Зсагдеt Реуег.	19	103	130	7.0	27	68 8	<u></u>	91	53	 88 80	65	65	37	: :	 61	992
Typhoid Fever.		ಸಂ	19	တ ဖ	m (ე	:	က (10	 	9	 01	:	: '	<u>۔۔</u>	93
Typhus Fever.	:	10	:	:	2.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	i	:
District.	Dock	Juncairn	shankill	Vorkhouse	Militeld	College	Greencastle	Ligoniel	Z Z	Woodvale	venhill	Newtownards rd.	Ballyhackamore	Ballymaghan	Jentral	Total
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Disease Dise
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TABLE No. 4.

Return shewing the Number of Cases of Infectious Disease notified pursuant to the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889 (exclusive of Puerperal Fever, Relapsing Fever and Erysipelas), the number treated at home and the number in hospital, during the eleven years 1901 to 1911.

YEAR.		Турния	FEVER.	1		Турноп	FEVER			SCARLET	FEVER.		*(Continu	ED FEVE	R.		SMAL	LPOX.		D	IPHTHER: BRANOI	IA AND M	ſem-
	Total.	Home.	Hospital	Per cent. treated in Hospital	Total.	Home.	Hospital	Per cent. treated in Hospital	Total.	Home.	Hospita	Per cent. treated in Hospital	Total.	Home.	Hospital	Per cent. treated in Hospital	Total.	Home.	Hospita	Per cent. treated in Hospital	Total.		Hospital	Per cent.
1901	15		15	100.0	2,530	1,422	1,108	43.8	3 70	299	71	19.2	1,351				5		5	100.0	433	331	102	23.5
1902	5		5	100.0	1,044	476	568	54.4	448	385	63	14.0	730				11		11	100.0	432	311	121	28.0
1903	10	•••	10	100.0	842	375	467	55.4	614	479	135	22·1	590				15		15	100.0	304	195	109	35.8
1904	9		9	100.0	530	260	270	50.9	635	467	168	26'5	488				135		135	100.0	257	170	87	33.8
1905	1		1	100.0	631	296	335	53.1	650	422	228	35·1	569	•••			17		17	100.0	234	181	53	22.6
1906	9	•••	9	100.0	551	276	275	49.9	1,193	887	306	25.6	366	1							273	189	84	30.7
1907	,	•	•••	100.0	354	204	150	42.3	531	417	114	21.4	26 9	199	70	27.9	1		1	100.0	292	197	95	32.5
1908	19		19	100.0	274	134	140	51.1	323	228	95	29.4	208	137	71	34.1					248	140	108	43.5
1909	6		6	100.0	90	37	53	58.8	355	198	157	44.2	39	13	26	66.6	•••	•••	•••		205	129	76	37·1
1910	7		7	100.0	95	17	78	82.1	734	256	478	65.1	15	3	12	80.0					238	74	164	68.9
1911	12		12	100.0	93	14	79	84.9	76 6	167	599	78.2	17	4	13	76.5			•••		339	96	243	71.7

^{*} During the years 1907-8-9-10-11, all cases of Simple Continued Fever were investigated, and the same precautions adopted as in Typhoid Fever.



		1905.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
			1								
Typhoid Fever	:	1,044	842	530	631	551	356	274	06	. 35	93
	:	70	10	ō,	1	6	-	19	9	2	12
Scarlet "."	:	448	614	635	650	1,193	531	323	355	734	992
Puerperal "	:	33	40	23 /	19	17	53	55	23	91	2
Simple Continued Fever	ie	730	590	488	569	398	270	208	39	15	17
Smallpox .	:	11	15	135	17	1	7	1	!	:	1
Diphtheria	:	335	263	209	191	233	257	221	195	233	328
Membranous Croup	:	26	41	48	43	40	37	27	10	ಸರ	11
Erysipelas	:	434	487	409	352	340	341	294	260	257	214
Relapsing Fever	:	I	1	1	1	l		1	1	1	1
			1						1		
	က	8,143	2,902	2,486	2,474	2,749	1,822	1,388	846	1,362	1,448

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing the rate per 1,000 of the population of cases of Infectious Disease notified pursuant to the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, during the ten years 1902-1911, also the average rate for quinquennial periods.

YEAR. 1902		DATE. 8.7	Year. 190 7	 Date. 4.9 _\
1903		8.0	1908	 3.6
1904		6.9 7.6	1909	 2.5 \Rightarrow 3.6
1905		6.8	1910	 3.4
1906	•••	7.5	1911	 3.8

The attack rate per 1,000 of the population for the year is 0.4 higher than in 1910, and 1.3 higher than in 1909. This increased rate is attributable to the increased number of cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, the number of cases notified during the year being 766 and 328 respectively, as against 734 and 233 in 1910, and 355 and 195 in 1909.

BIRTH RATE.

The number of births registered during the year was 10,984, equivalent to an annual rate of 28.4 in every 1,000 of the population, as compared with 10,888 or 27.8 per 1,000 in the preceding year; the number is therefore 96 and the rate 0.6 greater than in 1910.

The average number registered annually during the years 1901-1910 was 11,203, consequently the number (10,984) registered during the year 1911 is 219 below the average of the ten years immediately preceding.

The greatest number registered, 2,883, was during the second quarter, which is equal to a rate of 29.8 per 1,000 of the population; the next highest number registered was 2,847 during the first quarter, or 28.6 per 1,000; while in the third quarter the number was 2,750, corresponding to a rate of 28.5 per 1,000; and in the fourth quarter there were 2,504 births registered, equivalent to a rate of 25.9 per 1,000.

Although the birth rate for the year under consideration is 0.6 higher than in the preceding year, and 0.2 higher than in 1909, as

pointed out in former reports, the rate for Belfast, like most other large centres of population, shews a steady and continuous decrease, being 1.9 per 1,000 lower than the average rate for the ten preceding years 1901-1910; or in other words, this decrease in the rate means that the number of births during the year 1911 was 734 fewer than they would have been had the average rate of the ten preceding years been maintained.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing the number of Births registered in each of the several Dispensary Districts, together with the total number and rate per 1,000 of the population at all ages.

					BI	RTHS.		
DISTR		Population.	lst Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total.	Rate per 1,000.
No. 1	•••	. 13,528	109	134	105	114	462	34.3
,, 2		51,977	318	328	316	290	1,252	24.1
,, 8		. 52,083	367	359	380	312	1,418	27.3
,, 4		. 32,725	325	371	304	309	1,309	40.0
,, 5	·	19,456	132	153	104	125	514	26.5
,, 6		37,150	181	189	177	196	743	20.1
,, 7		3,657	17	19	16	8	60	16.7
,, 8		6,414	52	32	34	30	148	24.7
,, 9	•••	20,002	159	166	179	132	6 36	31.8
,, 10		27,657	243	222	223	178	866	31.4
,, 11		36,752	263	273	262	261	1,059	28.9
,, 12	•••	. 38,853	380	340	343	291	1,854	34.9
,, 13	•••	22,118	131	125	138	109	503	22.9
,, 14		756	1	•••	3		4	5.3
., 15		23,428	169	172	166	149	656	28.5
	Total,	386,556	2,847	2,883	2,750	2,504	10,984	28.4

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing the number of Births, Deaths of Infants under 1 year old, and Deaths of Infants under 1 year old per 1,000 births.

Distr	ict.		Popula- tion.	Births.	Deaths of Infants under 1 year old.	Deaths of Infants under 1 year old per 1,000 births
No.	1		13,528	462	69	149
٠,	2		51,977	1,252	161	129
٠,	3		52,083	1,418	188	133
"	4		32,725	1,309	176	134
• •	5		19,456	514	79	154
,,	6		37,150	743	66	89
,,	7	• • •	3,657	60	3	5 0
1,	8	•••	6,414	148	16	108
2.7	9		20,002	636	83	131
,,	10		27,657	866	113	130
11	11	• • •	36,752	1,059	100	94
,,	12		38,853	1,354	179	132
,,	13		22,118	503	43	85
71	14		756	4.		
,,	15		23,428	656	133	203
	Total		386,556	10,984	1,409	128

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Population, the number of Births, and Birth Rate per 1,000 during the thirty-one years 1881-1911.

Year.	Population.	Number of Births.	Rate per 1,000.
1881	207,671	6,942	33.4
1882	207,671	6,820	32·8
1883	214,022	6,694	31:3
1884	216,622	7,231	31.3 83.4
1885	219,222	7,161	32.7
188 6	221,822	7,344	33.1
1887	224,422	7,502	33.5
1888	227,022	7,719	34.0
1889	229,622	7,705	33.6
1890	232,222	8,250	
1891	255,922	8,650	35.5
1892	261,046	8,572	33.8
1893	275,000	9,399	32.9
1894	285,000	9,349	34.2
1895	295,000	9,772	32.8
1896	300,000	,	33.1
1897	310,000	10,378	34.5
1898	340,000	10,481	33.3
1899	350,000	11,234	33.0
1900	359,000	11,437	32.7
1901	350,862	11,192	31.2
1902	360,000	10,859	30.9
1903	360,000	11,113	30.5
1904	360,000	11,488	32.0
1905	360,000	11,323	31.6
1906	366,220	11,395	31.8
1907	370,163	11,355	31.0
1908	380,344	11,223	30.3
1909	386,576	11,490	28.7
1910	391,16 7	10,900	28.2
1911	386,449	10,888	27.8
	000, 1240	10,984	28.4

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the number of Births and Deaths registered, together with the natural increase during the twenty years, 1892-1911.

		Numb	er of	Natural
Year.		Births.	Deaths.	increase.
1892		8,592	6,910	1,682
1893		9,399	6,848	2,551
1894		9,349	6,615	2,734
1895		9,772	7,168	2,604
1896 .		10,378	6,953	3,425
1897	•••	10,481	7,225	3,256
1898		11,234	7,768	3,466
1899	* • «	11,437	7,933	3,504
1900		11,192	7,642	3,550
1901		10,859	7,738	3,121
1902	•••	11,113	7,577	3,536
1903		11,488	7,169	4,319
1904	•••	11,323	7,474	3,849
1905	<u> </u>	11,395	7,178	4,217
1906	•••	11,355	7,379	3,976
1907	•••	11,223	7,870	3,353
1908	•••	11,490	7,523	3,967
1909	•••	10,900	7,028	3,872
1910		10,888	7,284	3,604
1911		10,984	6,645	4,389

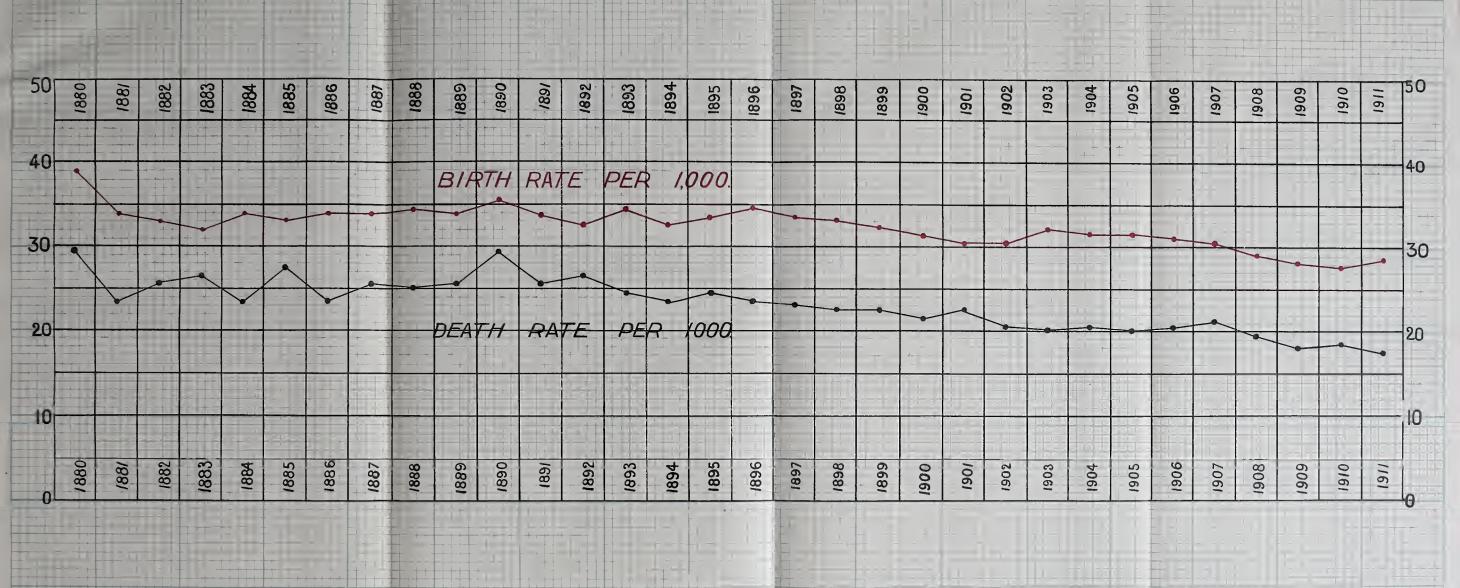




TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the annual Birth and Death Rates per 1,000 of the population of the principal Urban Sanitary Districts of Ireland.

	-			Dea	aths from
Urban Dist	rict.		Births.	All causes.	Zymotic Diseases.
Belfast	•••		28.4	17.2	1.8
Dublin (City)			31.7	23.0	3.9
Dublin Regis	tration	Area	28.2	21.4	3.4
Cork			26.0	21.2	1.8
Londonderry			26.2	17.0	2.4
Limerick			27.4	16.8	1.2
Waterford			24.9	17.2	1.9
Galway			28.2	15.8	0.5
Dundalk		•••	24.7	15.8	2·1
Drogheda	•••		22:3	13.8	1.4
Newry	•••	•••	25.1	18.8	0.9
Lurgan	•••		27.9	17:5	2·1
Lisburn			26.9	16.8	1.2
Wexford			30.4	18.5	1.7
Ballymena			27·1	19:1	1.0
Sl.go		•••	22:3	16.1	1.6
Kılkenny	···		22.7	21.7	0.8
Clonmel		•••	24.7	14.5	1.4
Portadown		•••	30.7	13.8	1.7
Tralee		•••	29 · 3	16.0	1:3
Newtownards			26.6	20.0	4 ·6
Queenstown			25.8	15.6	1.4
Armagh	•••		21.2	13.0	0.5

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the average Birth and Death Rate per 1,000 of the population for the four quarters in the 10 years 1902 to 1911; also the average rate for the years 1901 to 1910.

			1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Birth-rate for 1st quarter		:	31.0	32.0	31.2	33.0	32.4	30.5	30.1	6.67	28.5	58.6
;	2nd "	:	31.8	33.9	33.9	33.0	33.3	93.5	31.5	8.67	6.67	29.8
	3rd "	:	30.3	31.7	30.6	31.2	31.1	59.6	29.3	6.97	8.42	28.5
: 5	4th ,,	:	28.7	30.6	30.5	29.0	27.9	28.1	27-7	26.2	25.1	25.9
	Annual rate	:	30.5	32.0	31.6	31.8	31.0	30.3	29.7	7.85	27.8	58.4
			Аνе	Average for	the ten	years ended 1910		-30.3.				
			1902	1903	1904	1905	9061	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Death-rate fo	Death-rate for 1st quarter	:	21.9	22.3	25.1	22.7	73.5	23.7	26.5	8.61	20.2	17.3
	$2 \mathrm{nd}$ "	:	20.4	50.4	20.1	19.5	21.3	22.5	19.0	19.4	22.5	17.3
: :	3rd "	:	17.7	17.2	2.21	18.5	18.4	15.9	15.0	14.6	16·1	16.9
,,	4th "	:	8.77	20.1	19.9	19.7	18.1	6.55	17.5	19.0	16.0	16.7
	Annual rate	÷	20.8	50.0	20.8	20.0	20.1	21.3	19.5	18.3	18.6	17.2

Average for the ten years ended 1910-19.9.

TABLE No. 13.

BIRTHS and DEATHS Registered during the YEAR 1911 (52 weeks) in the Dublin Registration Area, and in each of the undermentioned Twenty-one Urban Districts (exclusive of Deaths in Public Institutions of persons admitted from other localities), with the number of deaths from some of the principal causes; also the number of Uncertified Deaths.

	Cen	sus								R	EGIS	TRA	TION	—YE	AR,	1911	(52 w	EEKS).							_	
	Statsti	ics of		l Rate per persons	1,000	The state of the s																				
			Repr	esented b	у	Births.										DE	ATH	s.								
TOWNS	POPUL	ATION.		DEAT	Hsl				sp							Car	ised	by								
AND DISTRICTS.	Total	Persons		Causes	seases in Cels. 23-25	NUMBER	Number	Year of Age	rs and Upwards	Fever				Fever	Coman	1	CI	ber- ulous ease.		of the Respir atory System	Diarr- hœa.		s of Children years			Deaths in Public
Cols.	(1)	an Acre	BIRTHS	From all C	Erom Disc 10-17, 23	(9) Total Nu	Total Nu	Under 1	At 65 Years	Enteric	Typhus	Small-pox	Measles		Oinhtheria				Cancer Pneum-	onia	UnderTwo	Over Two Years	Enteriti	Violence	H-	No. of Institu
Total of 22 Town Districts		20.2	27.6	18.8	2.3	31,751	21,640	(8)	(9)		بنظ	, , ,			5)(16		<u>, </u>	(19) (2		1) (22)		(24)	1			(28) (29
DUBLIN REGISTRATION AREA:		20.2	27.0	10.8	2.3	31,731	21,040	4,329	4,959	109	10	2	147 1:	20 36	0 173	5	2612	10029	27 1;	390 258	3 879	145	591	146	739	666876
TOTAL CITY OF DUBLIN CITY OF DUBLIN RATHMINES AND RATHGAR PEMBROKE BLACKROCK KINGSTOWN BELFAST CORK LONDONDERRY LIMERCK WATERFORD GALWAY DUNDALK DROGHEDA NEWRY LURGAN LISBUEN WENFORD BALLYMENA SLIGO KILKENNY CLONMEL PORTADOWN TRALEE NEWTOWNARDS QUEENSTOWN ÄRMAGH	403,732 309,738	29.3 39.2 22.4 18.5 8.4 11.8 26.3 33.8 18.9 18.2 19.1 2.5 9.5 8.4 17.2 14.3 10.7 23.8 9.3 3.8 17.2 14.3 10.7 23.8 15.3 16.6 18.9 14.4 22.2	28.2 31.7 13.5 19.1 12.5 21.5 26.0 26.2 27.4 24.7 22.3 22.3 22.3 22.7 27.9 26.9 26.9 26.9 27.1 22.3 22.3 22.3 22.3 22.3 22.3 22.3 22	21.4 23.0 15.0 16.1 14.2 19.4 17.2 21.2 17.0 16.8 17.2 15.3 15.8 13.8 14.5 16.1 21.7 14.5 13.8 16.1 21.7 14.5 13.8	3.4 3.9 1.6 2.3 0.8 1.2 1.8 1.2 1.9 0.5 2.1 1.4 0.9 2.1 1.7 1.0 1.6 0.8 1.7 1.7 1.0 1.6 1.6 1.7 1.7 1.0 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6	11,378 9,813 519 561 114 371 10,984 1,992 1,068 1,053 683 373 324 277 348 308 429 239 254 360 289 242 204 161	8,629† 7,119 574 472 129 335 6,645\$ 1,622 694 644 472 203 208 171 225 212 205 212 217 180 228 149 162 158 149 162 158 189 99	1,780 1,532 85 92 15 56 1,409 277 131 115 107 27 32 25 31 34 37 58 29 28 25 34 25 46 21 20	1,840 1,306 220 146 53 115 1,311 377 164 157 157 78 69 61 73 60 67 60 60 84 53 45 46 66 62 31 28	80 70 6 4 ——————————————————————————————————	2 2 2 1 	_ 1	$ \begin{array}{c c} 87 & 5 \\ \hline 10 & \\ \hline 2 & \\ 2 & \\ \end{array} $	1 1 37 62 2 2 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	$egin{array}{c cccc} 0 & 889 \\ 66 & 53 \\ 33 & 11 \\ - & - \\ \hline 7 & 328 \\ 100 \\ - & 11 \\ - & 11 \\ - & 1 \\ - & 1 \\ - & - \\ \hline \end{array}$		864 50 41 15 29	19 11 5 357 28 357 27 14 20 10 11 11 20 5 11 7 8 9 3 6 0 15	886 46 987 46 988 4 46 988 4 46 988 4 46 988 115 115 117 118 119 119 110 110 110 110 110 110	58 875 40 53 55 54 7 11 23 23	388 18 17 1 16 236 65 26 24 15 3 2 7 4 4	62 53 4 4 - 1 54 3 4 5 3 - - - 2 - 1 3 1 - - 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	182 15 16 2 2	162 18 9 2 11	170 19 10 2 12 1333 61 16 18	3321 24 2939 18 153 2 128 1 31 70 1 1704 6 627 8 63 1 1201 8 180 4 466 3 43 1 41 1 47 39 36 3 36 3 28 11 559 2 552 1 43 1 41 1 47 39 36 3 18 1 49 1 40 1

^{*} In the cases of the Districts comprising the Dublin Registration Area and for the City of Belfast, the Populaton given is that estimated to the middle of 1911; in the cases of the urban districts containing a population of over 10,000 in 1901, the population is according to the Census of 1911 (unrevised figures) and in the other urban districts according to the Census of 1901.

[†] Including 2 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever.



TABLE No. 14.

Comparative Table of Results in each of the 52 weeks. Deaths in Public Institutions of persons admitted from without the City are omitted.

						-		-							_		- 1						_	1 1																							
1911-WEEK ENDING	Jan. 7	Jan 14	Jan. Ja 21 2	n. Fe 8 4	b. Feb.	Feb. 18	Feh. 25	Mar.	Mar. 11	Mar. M 18 2	ar. A ₁	oril Apr.	il Apri 15	il Apri 22	April 29	May 6	May 13	May 20	May 27	nne J	une Jnn 10 17	June 24	July 1	July 8	July 15	July 22	July 29	Aug.	Aug. A	ug. Au 19 2	g. Sej	pt. Sept	t. Sept. 16	Sept. 23	Sept.	Oet. Oc 7 1	et. Oct.	Oc. 28	Nov.	Nov.	Nov. N 18	Nov. D	ec. Der	Dec. 16	Dec. 23	Dec. 30	COTAL.
No. of weeks in Annual Series	. 1	2	3	4 8	6	7	8	9	10	11 1	2 1	3 14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23 24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33 3	4 35	36	37	38	39	40 4	1 42	43	44	45	46	47 4	8 49	50	51	52	
BIRTHS registered	241	231	233 18	S 212	218	216	213	232	193	220 21	8 23	2 228	204	189	236	232	229	180	214 2	33 2	258	201	264	213	207	268	236	203 2	225 2	15 22	0 197	215	183	184	184	184 198	3 194	199	206	204	187 1	195 19	1 195	191	170	190	10,984
DEATHS registered		151	118 11	3 128	146	149	141	133	118	118 14	7 13	8 172	161	154	160	109	120	123	123 1	25 1	15 107	82	116†	92	123	121	105	123 1	121 1	39 13	2 138	146	122	150	125	128 118	3 126	124	112	116	131 1	128 10	119	152	184	125	6,645
Annual Peath rate per 1,000 of estimated Population	16-0	198	15.4 15	4 16-8	3 191	19.5	18.5	17.4	15.4	15.4 19	2 18	1 22.5	21.1	20.2	20.9	14.3	15.7	16.1	16.1 10	6.4 15	5 14.4	11.1	15.7	12.4	16.6	16.3	14.2	16.6 1	6.3 18	8-8 17-	8 18	6 19.7	16.5	20.2	16.9	7.3 15.	9 17.0	16.7	15.1	15.7	17.7	7.3	6 16:	20.5	18-1	16.9	Avg.17:2
(Under 1 year	21	30	23 20	3 24	24	31	21	25	20	33 2	3 2	6 36	24	23	23	19	19	25	22	18 :	19 23	16	18	11	25	32	38	39	45	44 3	6 52	2 49	43	53	35	26 2	1 24	22	20	19	30	28	.9 22	22	18	24	1,409
1-5 years	12	11	8 10	10	7	10	14	9	10	6 1	7 1	1 7	10	14	13	10	9	9	13	7	7 10	7	9	7	9	11	8	12	11	11	8 6	3 16	11	19	17	16 1	7 6	7	11	8	16	15	.0 9	22	18	17	578
Ages 5.25 years	7	20	16 11	6	11	21	17	18	9	10 1	1	1 14	17	13	21	13	17	15	17	14 1	4 16	7	16	15	16	14	11	7	14	15 1	8 11	10	8	12	7	13	17	17	12	16	16	10	.1 14	20	7	8	698
25-45 years	30	37	17 13	25	27	30	29	16	23	14 2	3 2	36	32	26	27	25	23	26	22	24 2	26 22	18	20	21	25	22	13	21	11	17 1	9 24	21	17	15	22	22 18	3 20	16	18	19	14	17	3 21	24	32	19	1,140
45-65 years	32	25	21 27	34	34	32	26	35	29	27 3	38	3 45	37	39	46	22	29	31	27	34 2	20	20	37	25	29	23	17	23	23	28 3	1 27	29	21	31	20	28 28	3 29	37	24	28	31	31	.8 29	38	31	33	1,509
65 years and upwards	20	28	33 31	. 29	43	25	34	30	27	28 3	29	34	41	39	30	20	23	17	22	28	9 16	14	16	13	19	19	18	21	17 5	24 2	0 18	21	22	20	24	23 25	5 30	25	27	26	24	27	30 24	26	28	24	1,311
Deaths from-				_					/		-						-			_							_ -		_ _	_ _	_ _	_															
Enteric Fever										.		. 1			1	1				.	.					1			1	1	2 1	. 2		·		2			1	1			.	٠	,		15
Typbns		1		1					1	.	. .,		J							.	.		1							.	.		1					١	L., 1	l	,,						2
Smallpox		1 !			l			1					۱	1						. .	.							1		.	.	١	١		[l			17		. 1		l /		
Measles			1					1					1		l l					. .	.	1							.		.		۱	l	l										l l		2
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1	۱	1		1	≬		1 :		. 1					1			.	.) 1		l	1	1			2	1 .		.	1	1		2	1 1		1	2	2	1	2	1 1	2	1	5	37
Whooping congh			1 1	1	1		1	1	1	1			3	2	1			1	1 4	١	1		1	1	1	2	1 .	:	ı	1	2	2	1	1 2	1	3		2 .	1	5	3 2	3	8	3	67
Diphtheria			1 2	1				1	('	. 1		2	1					.	.	1			1		2		2		1	.	1			1	1		١. ١		2	4		1 2	1	2	2	32
Dysentery			'		1	.3		I			۱		1					(.		.							. 1	.		.		1														1
/ midde	14	23	17 13	10	11	22	15	13	19	7 29	24	26	25	14	17	16	25	21	21 1	6 1	4 13	13	23	16	18	20	10	13	9	6 19	17	111	10	8	8	13 11	19	161	15	12	17	8	9 19	19	15	10	802
Tuberenlons Disease Other Forms	7	7	4 4	4	1 4	11	10	10	7	8 9		8	4	11	15	12	7	10	12 1	1	6 10	2	2	5	8	6	5	7	3	7 !	3	7	5	8	5	10 5	A	3	4	8	7	11	3 2	9	. 8	6	357
Cancer	7	2	7 11	6	5	5	8	3	6	11 8	4	. 5	5	6	12	3	6	1	4	6	8 6	6	7	4	6	3	3	9	4	4 1	7	4	6	8	6	6 6	5	3	5	3	4	7	5 5	6	4	2	284
(B	8	9	7 7	7	11	14	11	15	10	10 14	16	1.9	19	23	18	10	10	13	6	1	9 9	5	6	7	2	4	6	2	3	9		7	3	6	8	7 7	10	1 6	13	8	10	9	4 10	13	9	8	468
Diseases of Respi-	. 18	24	24 20	25	26	25	20	20	20	14 16	10	26	29	34	16	20	15	19	11 ,	8 1	8 13	10	8	. 11	14	10	3	4	5	6	, T	0	6	0	4	10 7	10	17	17	15	15	17	9 17	10	14	13	788
(Under 2 years	1	1	20	1 ,	1		20	1	20	1	1	1	1	01	10	2.,		1	2	,	1	1	9	1	6	10	14	9	10 1	17 12	, 01	26	20	97	15	10 5	19	1,		10	1	Ĩ, '	. 11	1		10	236
Diarrhœa. 2 years & upwards	1	1	1		1				1	3	1		1								1	3					1	4	4	3	5 6	7	4	1	2	2		1				1	.),				54
Enteritis, under 2 years	1	,	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	8	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	4	2	1	1	1	3	8	9	12	19 1	10 13	3 22	11	11	20	9	6 8	7	3	2	1	5	5	2 2	l	1	3	234
Violent Deaths	6	6	1 2	4	4		4	3	2	1 3	4	. 8	2	3	3	3	4	1	1 .		3 3	1	4		3	5	3	2	2	6 4	5	3	2	1	2	2 3	3	6	1	3	3	8	1 3	4	1	8	155
Number of Uncertified Deaths	. 3		1 5	2	1	.,		3	2	1	1	3	2		1	2	1	1		2	1	3	3		1		2	1	1	1 2				1	1	4	1		2	1	1		1 1 1	3		2	63
	1		1	1								A					0	- 0				1						, li	- 11	- 1	1	A					-		P.			- 1		14			

† Including one death from cerebro-spinal fever.

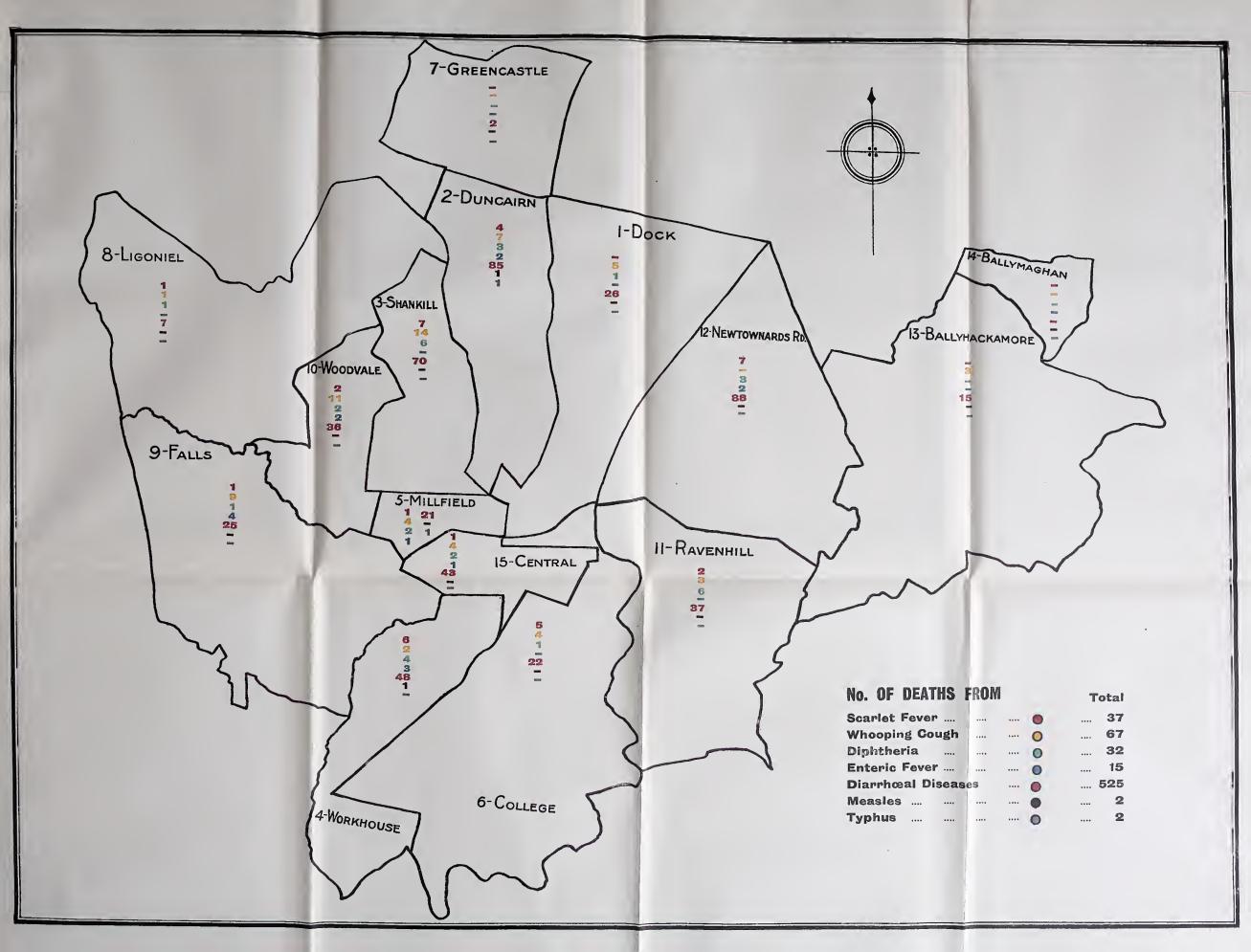


TABLE No. 15.

Shewing by Registrars' Districts, the number of Births and Deaths registered during the year 1911 (52 weeks), Deaths in Public Institutions of persons admitted from without the City being omitted, and all other Deaths in Institutions distributed according to the localities from which the deceased persons were admitted; with the Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000 of the Population represented by the Deaths from all causes and from certain Epidemic Diseases; the number of Deaths at certain Age-Periods; the Number of Deaths from some of the Principal Causes; the Number of Uncertified Deaths, etc.

				DEATHS.																											
		ø	Amual	Rate of per 1,000	aths.		A	ES AT	DEATH	f.		!						D	EATHS	FROM	-						u c c ii			s in	ntied
REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS	Population.	No. of BIRTH	of t Popul repres by Deat	he ation	ul No. of De	Under 1 year.	1 year and inder 5 years.	5 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 years and up- wards.	Enteric Fever.	Typhus.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria.	Dysentery.	Tuber Disc Sissing Disc		Сапсет.	Respi	es of the iratory tem.	Of children under 2 years of age.	2 years of age and upwards.	Enteritis of childs under 2 years.	Violence.	Inquest Cases.	Number of Deaths is Public Institutions.	Number of Uncert Deaths.
Cors.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
No. 1	13,528	462	23.1	1.7	312	69	17	28	67	77	54						5	,		14	10	12	17	35	14	2	10	8	20	108	3
2	51,977	1,252	15.7	1.7	813		74	94	136	171	177	2				4	7	3		121	21	25	49	89	64	3	18	13	40	221	9
3	52,083	1,418	17:0	1.4	1	188	85	102	141	198	171		1			7	14	6		99	57	41	73	114	37	9	24	18	34	184	7
4	32,725	1,309	19:3	1.1	885 632		48	51	103	128	121	3				6	2	4		82	16	13	39	79	18	3	27	15	26	273	5
- 5	19,456	514	19.2	0.9	373	79	34	37	i 74	37	62	1	1			1	4	2		35	32	14	28	47	7	1	13	23	24	152	2
6	37,150	743	15.6	0.5	576	i	32	61	84	152	181	1				5	4	1		58	20	37	33	61	7	3	12	19	30	90	8
7	3,657	60	7.5	0.6	27	3	5	01	3	3	12									3		3	1	4	2				1	9	1
8	6,414	148	15.0	0.9	90		10	7	19	20	18					1	1	1 1		10	2	6	2	11	2		5	3	5	12	
9	20,002	636	19.8	1.7	396	83	39	45	73	88	68	4				1	9	1		49	21	9	38	48	16	3	6	11	19	95	4
10	27,657	866	17.7	1.6	489	1	48	61	87	112	68	2				2	11	2		77	20	23	50	55	22	4	10	10	27	99	5
11	36,752	1,059	15.8	1.1	580	100	58	60	109	125	128					2	3	6	1	85	32	31	40	71	22	7	7	18	35	100	9
12	38,853	1,354	16.9	0.8	657	179	70	76	123	115	94	2				7		3		45	80	24	30	105	8	11	69	5	34	156	4
13	22,118	503	12.8	0.3	282	43	21	29	41	75	73						3			37	18	24	21	28	2	2	11	4	13	47	2
14	756	4	4.0		3						3										l,										
15	23,428	656	23.0	1:3	530		37	46	75	158	81	1				1	4	2		57	28	22	47	41	15	6	22	8	25	158	4
Total, .	. 386,556	10,984	17:2	1.8	-	1,409	578	698	1,140		1,311	15	2		2	37	67	32	1	802	357	284	468	788	236	54	234	155	333	1,704	63







DEATHS.

There were 6,645 deaths registered from all causes, corresponding to a rate of 17.2 per 1,000, as compared with 7,284 in the preceding year, which number is equal to a rate of 18.6 per 1,000; the rate is therefore 1.4 per 1,000 less than in 1910, and 2.7 less than the average rate of the ten preceding years 1901-1910; and, as already pointed out, the death rate for the year under review is the lowest ever recorded for the City.

The greatest number of deaths, 1,727, was registered as having occurred in the first quarter, which is equal to a rate of 17.3 per 1,000; the next highest number, 1,667, the rate from which works out the same as the first quarter, was registered during the second quarter; in the third quarter the number registered was 1,637, corresponding to a rate of 16.9 per 1,000, whilst in the fourth quarter the number was 1,614, equivalent to a rate of 16.7 per 1,000.

Of the 6,645 deaths registered, 2,058, or 30.97 per cent. were attributable to disease of the Respiratory System, including Pneumonia and Phthisis.

The deaths of children under one year old numbered 1,409, and those of 65 years of age and upwards 1,311, being equal to a rate of 3.6 and 3.4 per 1,000 respectively. The deaths of children between the ages of 1 and 5 years numbered 578, corresponding to a rate of 1.5 per 1,000, as compared with a rate of 2.9 in 1910. The number registered as having died between the ages of 5 and 25 being 698, or 1.8 per 1,000; those between 25 and 45 1,140, or 3.0 per 1,000; whilst those between 45 and 65 numbered 1,509, giving a mortality rate of 3.9 per 1,000.

Smallpox.—No deaths were caused by this disease during the past 6 years, the average number registered annually during the past ten years being one.

Typhus Fever.—There were 2 deaths registered during the year as against 1 in the preceding year, the average number registered annually in the ten years 1901-1910 being 3.

Typhoid Fever.—There were 15 deaths registered during the year as compared with 18 in 1910, 115 being the average annual number caused by this disease in the previous decade.

Scarlet Fever.—37 deaths were due to this disease as compared with 18 in the preceding year, the average annual number during the ten preceding years being 17.

Diphtheria.—There were 32 deaths caused by this disease as compared with 27 in 1910, the average number registered annually during the ten years 1901-1910 being 38.

Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.—There were 2 deaths attributed to this disease as compared with 3 in the preceding year, 20 in 1909, 66 in 1908, and 623 in 1907.

Whooping Cough.—Caused 67 deaths as against 259 in 1910; the average number registered annually in the preceding decade being 182.

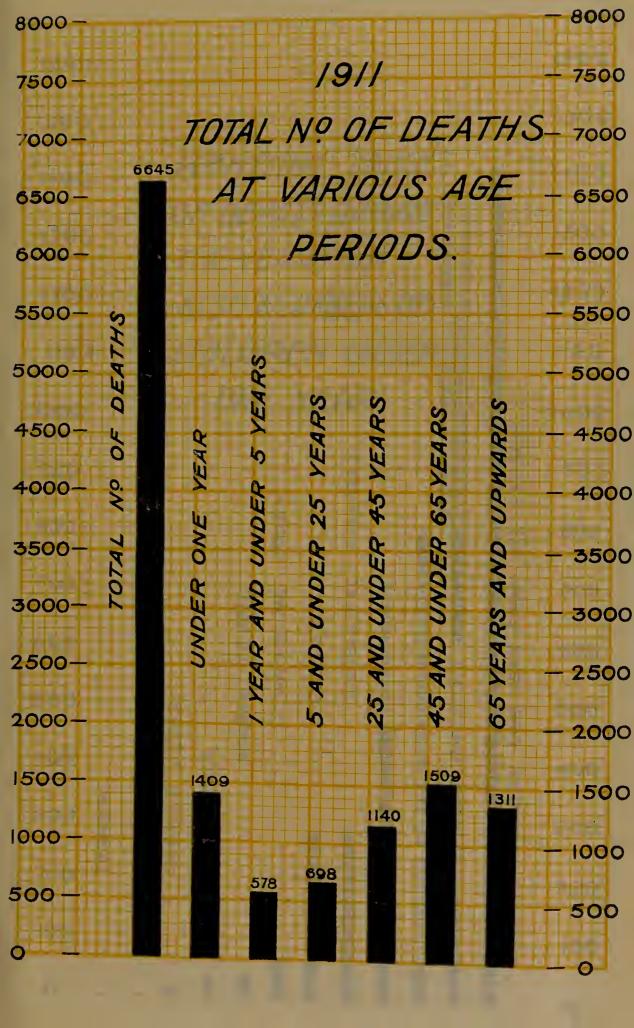
Measles.—Only 2 deaths were registered as having been caused by Measles, as compared with 504 in the preceding year, the average number registered annually in the preceding ten years 1 31-1910 being 206.

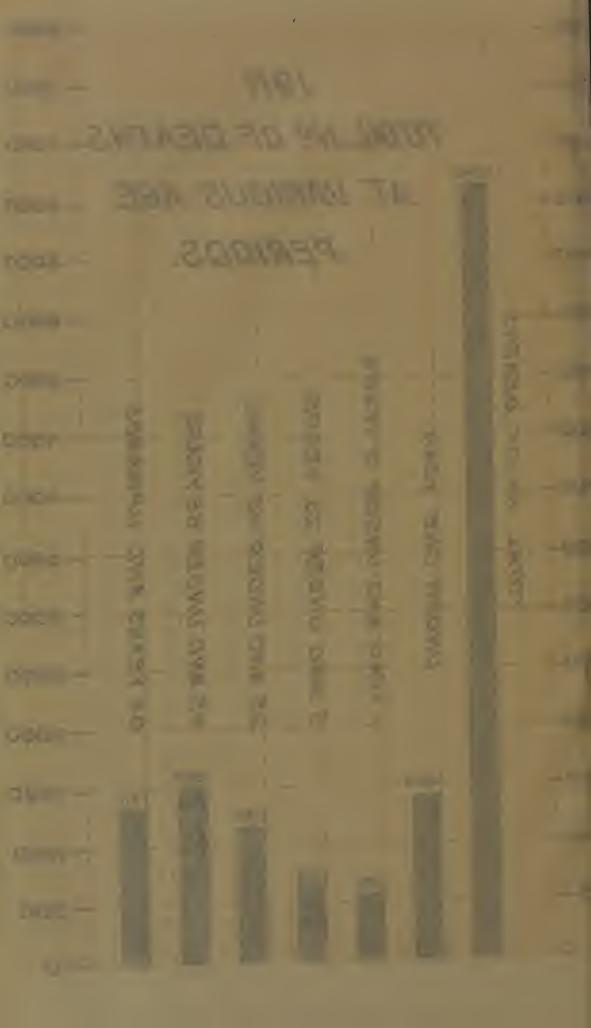
Diarrhœa.—290 deaths were attributable to this disease as against 241 in 1910; the average number registered annually in the ten preceding years being 265, therefore the number of deaths during the year under review is 25 in excess of the average of the ten years 1901-1910.

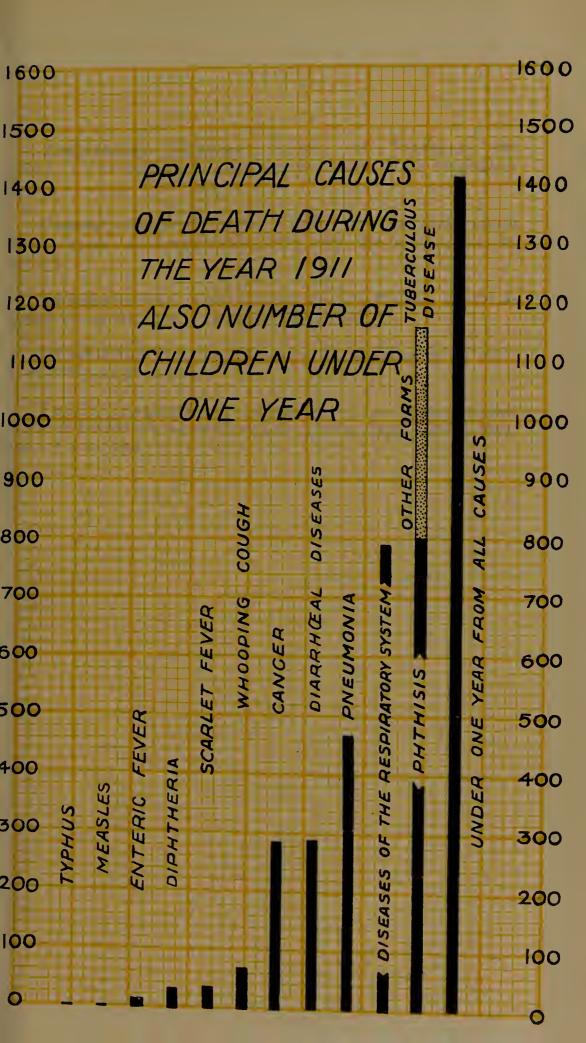
Enteritis.—(Children under two years of age.)—There were 234 deaths attributed to this cause. As this is the first time the disease has been shewn in the Registrar-General's Return, no comparison can therefore be made.

Tuberculous Disease.—802 deaths were registered as having been caused by Phthisis, as compared with 825 in 1910, 811 in 1909, and 880 in 1908; whilst the average annual number of deaths from this disease during the ten years 1901-1910 was 994, those from other forms, numbered 357, as against 367 in the preceding year, 371 in 1909, and 378 in 1908.

Pneumonia.—The number of deaths caused by Pneumonia is, I am pleased to state, on the decrease, the number registered during 1911 being 468, as compared with 622 in 1910, 705 in 1909, and 753 in 1908.









Respiratory System.—(Exclusive of Pneumonia and Phthisis.)—788 deaths were attributed to diseases of the Respiratory System.

Cancer.—(Malignant Disease.)—There were 284 deaths caused by this disease, as compared with 320 in 1910, 298 in 1909, and 281 in 1908.

Violence.—The number of deaths caused by Violence was 155 as against 152 in 1910, 156 in 1909, and 165 in 1908.

Uncertified Deaths.—Numbered 63, as against 88 in 1910, 71 in 1909, and 99 in 1908.

Fublic Institutions.—(Deaths in.)—1,704 deaths occurred in Public Institutions, as compared with 1,716 in 1910, 1,698 in 1909, and 1,813 in 1908.

				To reduinV and bear of	19	20	6.	15	63
				No. of Dearing Public Lustin	431	439	386	448	1.70.1
			*6981	BO tesupal	95	80	75	98	333
p				Violence.	40	36	38	7	
cans				Haberitis, C under Lyear	18	25	148	46	234 155
atter			1) OBB.	2 years of ag brawqu bua	œ	ಬ	37	4	4,
the latter caused				Of Children un 2 years of a	4	10	200	55	236
			Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Other.	271	237	82	193	788
No. 16. successive quarter, also the number of est affections, with other particulars.			Diseases of the Respira- tory System	-иэпЧ віпоті	139	151	64	11#	468
the er pë		BY		Сапсет.	83	75	65	61	284
also 1 oth		CAUSED 1	sulous	Other Forms.	93	110	74	80	357
arter, with		CAU	Tuberculous Diseases.	Phthisis.	210	244	165	183	805
31 (E No. 16. ch successive quichest affections,				Пуѕептету	:	:	~	:	-
16. cessiv	HS		•	вілеціфі П	9	4	7	15	35
	DEAT		Cough.	-RaigoodW		133	13	34	29
31 FABLE in each and cho			.197	Bearlet Fer		ಳಾ	2	20	37
—		ı		Менвіеь.	-	H	:	:	31
Deaths			.19٧	"Labins Ke	-	~	:	:	62
			exer.	Enteric Fe		က	∞	4	15
number of Births and by the several zymotic				ых бу-йуе Хе Ормико	387	329	256	339	1311
of Bin		H.	d under	Forly-hve an	390	407	327	385	1509
number of Bi by the several		DEATH.		Twenty-five	312	327	248	253	698 1140 1509 1311
num by th		AT		u bas svil sva-ztasvil	176	194	158	170	i
the		AGES		One Year under Five	135	125	146	172	578
Shewing			7евт.	Onder One	327	285	505	295	1409
$\mathrm{Sp}_{m{e}}$			s d.	entne Gerererererererererererererererererere	1727	1667	1637	1614	6645 1409
			stered.	तंष्ठ9स भर्तग्रास	2847	2883	2750	2504	10984
				QUARTEB Ending	1911. lst April	lst July	30th Sept.	30th Dec.	Total, 10984

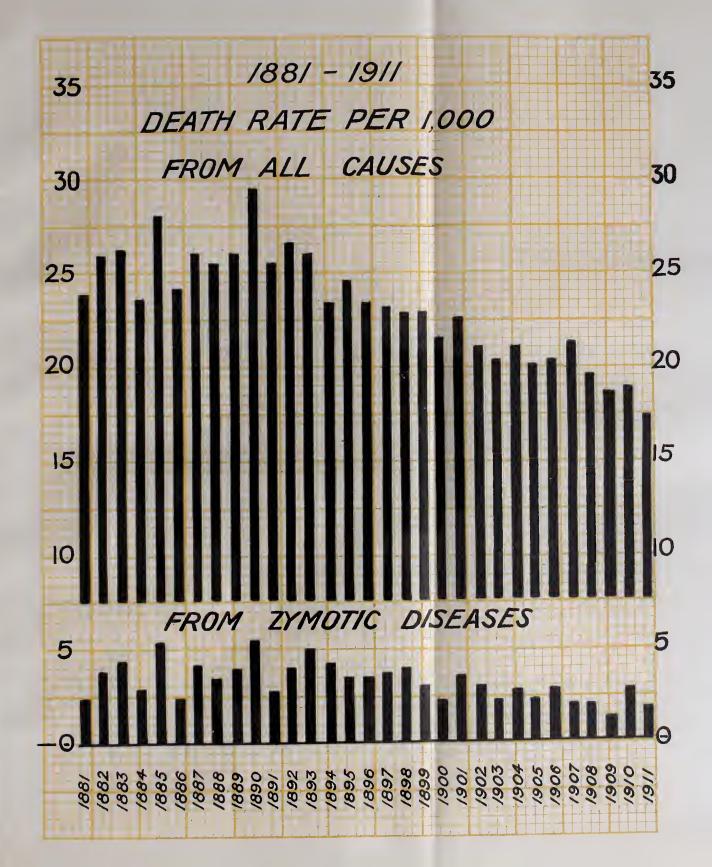




TABLE No. 17.

Shewing the annual death rate per 1,000 of the population from all causes during the twenty years 1892-1911; also the average rate for quinquennial periods.

Year. 1892		Rate. 26.5	Year. 1897		Rate. 23·0 \
1893		25.8	1898		22.8
1894		$23\cdot2$ $24\cdot6$	1899	•••	22.7 $\left.\begin{array}{c} 22.4 \end{array}\right.$
1895		24.3	1900		21.3
1896		23·1	1901		$22\cdot 4$
1902		20.8	1907		21:31
1903	•••	20.0	1908		19.5
1904		20.8 20.3	1909		$18.2 \rangle 19.0$
1905		20.0	1910		18.6
1906		20.1	1911		17.2

TABLE No. 19.

Shewing the annual death rate per 1,000 of the population from Zymotic Diseases during the twenty years 1892-1911; also the average rate for quinquennial periods.

Year.		Rate.	Year.		Rate.
1892		3.8	1897		3.6
1893		4.7	1898	•••	3.8
1894	•••	$4.1 \sqrt{3.8}$	1899	•••	2.9
1895		3.3	1900		2.1
1896		3.3	1901	•••	3.3
1902	•••	2.8	1907		1.7
1903		2.2	1908		1.8
1904		$2.5 \rangle 2.4$	1909		1.3 \ 1.9
1905	•••	2.1	1910		2.7
1906		$2\cdot 5$	1911		1.8

TABLE No. 18.

Shewing the number of Deaths registered as having been caused by the following zymotic diseases during the twenty years, 1892-1911:—

Year [.]		Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Typhus Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Simple Continued Fever	Typhoid Fever	Diarrhœa	Enteritis of Children under 2 years of age	Dysentery*	Totals
1892	•••	_	339	35	11	131	43	26	108	286	_	_	= 979
1893	•••	_	216	48	14	193	52	10	122	599	_	_	= 1,254
1894		_	452	38	4	190	66	21	145	197	_	_	= 1,113
1895		_	107	88	19	109	34	29	184	325	_	_	= 895
1896	•••	_	205	173	4	215	47	19	136	206	_	_	= 1,005
1897		_	124	32	5	187	38	34	336	355	_	_	= 1,111
1898	•••	_	54	21	1	109	87	22	64 0	356	_	_	= 1,290
1899		_	146	24	l	215	61	10	263	285	-	_	= 1,005
1900		_	42	14	2	115	54	8	2 61	241			= 737
1901		1	240	13	3	162	65	26	341	292	_	_	= 1,148
1902		1	349	15	3	208	66	12	169	204		_	= 1,027
1903		_	125	24	4	1 68	40	18	136	277	_	_	= 792
1904		8	196	21	6	260	28	8	111	251	_	-	= 889
1905		· 1	227	35	1	24	32	6	128	295		_	= 749
1906		_	29	26	3	331	41	9	90	376	_	_	= 905
1907		_	201	13	3	64	38	2	82	212	_	_	= 615
1908		—	186	4	10	137	83	2	57	260	_		= 689
1909		_	10	4.	_	213	18	2	20	244	_	_	= 511
1910		_	504	18	1	259	27	5	18	24 1	_	_	= 1,073
1911		_	2	37	2	67	32		15	290	234	1	= 680

^{*} Prior to 1911 the deaths from this cause were not shewn separately in Registrar-General's Returns.



SMALLPOX.

There were no deaths registered as having been caused by this disease during the past six years.

TABLE No. 20.

Shewing the number of deaths registered as having been caused by Smallpox, and the annual rate of mortality per 10,000 of the population during the thirty-one years 1881-1911:—

$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Year.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Annual Rate per 10,000.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1881	207,671	25	1.2
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1882	207,671		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1883	214,022		
1886 221,822	1884	216,622		_
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1885	219,222	_	_
1888 227,022	1886	221,822		
1889 229,622	1887	$224,\!422$		
1890 232,222	1888	2 27,022		
1891 255,922 3 0·1 1892 261,046	1889	229,622		
1892 261,046	1890	232,222		_
1892 261,046	1891	$255,\!922$	3	0.1
1894 285,000	1892	261,046		-
1895 295,000	1893	275,000	_	
	1894	285,000	_	
1006	1895	295,000	_	
300,000	1896	300,000		
1897 310,000	1897	310,000		
1898 340,000	1898	340,000		
1899 350,000	1899	350,000	_	
1900 359,000	1900	359,000		 -
1901 350,862 1 0.02	1901	350,862	1	0:02
1902 360,000 1 0.02	1902	360,000		
1903 360,000	1903	360,000		0 02
1904 360,000 8 0.2		360,000	8	0.0
1905 360,000 1 0.00				
1906 366,220				0.02
1907 370,163	1907			_
1908 380,344		380,344	_	
1909 386,576		386,576		
1910 391,167		391,167		
1911 386,449	1911	386,449	_	

TYPHUS FEVER.

All cases of Typhus Fever notified or discovered are immediately removed to hospital for isolation and treatment, but owing to the fact that occasionally a case of Typhus is discovered after an absence of several months of any known case, and every effort having been made to trace the cause of the infection having failed, it seems to me fairly evident that some mild and undiscovered case had existed and thus continued the infection. Although there are exceptions the disease is usually found to exist among the poorest classes of the population, where poverty and privation are prevalent, and where overcrowding, dirt, and carelessness exist with all the usual concomitants, such as vermin, foul atmosphere, &c.

Under these conditions it is extremely difficult to obtain reliable information for the purpose of having all contacts and their houses disinfected, in order to prevent the spread of the disease.

When a case of Typhus is discovered and the patient removed to hospital, the house and all its contents are thoroughly disinfected, all clothing and bedding (which frequently are of a very scanty, ragged, and verminous description) are removed, disinfected in the Steam Disinfector, and returned, or, if not considered fit for treatment are destroyed, and replaced at the expense of the Department. All the inmates of a house in which Typhus has occurred are removed to the Disinfecting Station, and receive a disinfecting bath, while their clothing is being treated in the Steam Disinfector; in fact the contacts and their clothing part company in a contaminated condition in an apartment in connection with the Receiving Room of the Station, and meet in the Dressing Room connected with the Discharge Room in a cleansed and purified condition.

Formerly contacts were removed to the Isolation Hospital situated on one of the Twin Islands, kept and mantained there for four weeks or until they were considered free from infection. This method was found to be both troublesome and expensive. Owing to this and the fact that the old Isolation Hospital has been removed, the detention method has been abandoned. The contacts are now kept under close surveillance for three or four weeks; being visited daily for two weeks and then at intervals of one or two days for two weeks more, in order to detect any sickness, and if considered necessary have them removed to hospital and kept under medical observation. Up to the present this method has been found most satisfactory.

During the year 15 cases occurred in the City—4 males and 11 females. 2 deaths were attributed to this disease.

TABLE 21.

Shewing by Registrars' Districts the number of cases of Typhus Fever notified, pursuant to the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, in each of the several months of the year, also the total number of deaths registered as having been caused by this disease in each of the several Dispensary Districts.

been caused by this discuss in each of the several properties.	pl. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Total Deaths		4 3 3 10 1			.: .: .: .: .: .: .: .: .: .: .: .: .: .			: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :				: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :				4 3 12 2
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aris represent		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	ls Road	lore		:	:
Citanon	DISTRICT.	Dock	Duncairn	Shankill	Workhouse	Millfield	College	Greencastle	Ligoniel	Falls	10 Woodvale	11 Ravenhill	12 Newtownards Road	13 Ballyhackamore	14 Ballymaghan	15 Central	Total
	D	1 D	2 D	S. S.	7	5 M	ٽ ه	7 G	8 L	9 Fe	11 0	1 R	2 Nev	3 Bal	1 Ball	5 Cen	

In addition to the 12 cases notified, 3 contacts developed the disease, making a total of 15 cases.

TABLE No. 22.

Shewing the number of Deaths registered as having been caused by Typhus Fever, and the annual rate of mortality per 10,000 of the population during the thirty-one years 1881-1911.

Year.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Annual Rate per 10,000.
1881	207,671	16	0.7
1882	207,671	55	2.6
1883	214,022	37	1.7
1884	216,622	31	1.4
1885	219,222	26	1.1
1886	221,822	21	0.9
1887	224,422	51	$2\cdot 2$
1888	227,022	6	0.2
1889	229,622	18	0.7
1890	232,222	13	0.5
1891	255,922	10	0.3
1892	261 ,0 4 6	11	0•4
1893	275,000	14	0.5
1894	285,000	4	0.1
1895	295,000	19	0.6
1896	300,000	4	0.1
1897	310,000	5	0.1
1898	340,000	1	0.02
1899	350,000	1	0.02
1900	359,000	2	0.05
1901	350,862	3	0.08
1902	360,000	3	0.08
1903	360,000	4	0.1
1904	360,000	6	0.1
1905	360,000	1	0.02
1906	366,220	3	0.08
1907	370,163	3	0.08
1908	380,344	10	0.26
1909	386,576		
1910	391,167	1	0.02
1911	386,449	2	0.05

TYPHOID FEVER.

During the year 93 cases of Typhoid Fever were notified to the Department; in 8 instances it was found that the patients were not suffering from this disease, the number of cases for the year is thus reduced to 85.

For several years the reduction in the number of cases of this disease has been most encouraging. Ten years ago (in 1902) the number of cases notified was 1,044, or an attack rate of 2.9 per 1,000 of the population, and the death rate 0.47 per 1,000, whereas for the year under consideration the attack rate was 0.2 per 1,000 of the population and the death rate 0.04 per 1,000, or in other words 15 deaths were caused by this disease during the year.

It is evident that the improvement which has been effected in the sanitation of the City year by year, and which is still being continued, is largely productive of this satisfactory reduction in the number of cases of Typhoid Fever.

The water-carriage system is now almost universal throughout the City, there being only a very small number of houses having the old privy and ashpit. There can be no doubt as to the advantages from a health aspect of this system, together with frequent removal of all garbage and refuse from the vicinity of houses; the ideal would be to have a daily cleansing, the cost would however probably be prohibitive, but until the citizens are educated to burn all vegetable refuse, &c., which is liable to decay and cause offensive smells, I would recommend particularly in the smaller houses, the removal of domestic refuse at least once weekly in the winter and cooler months, and twice weekly in the summer and warmer months.

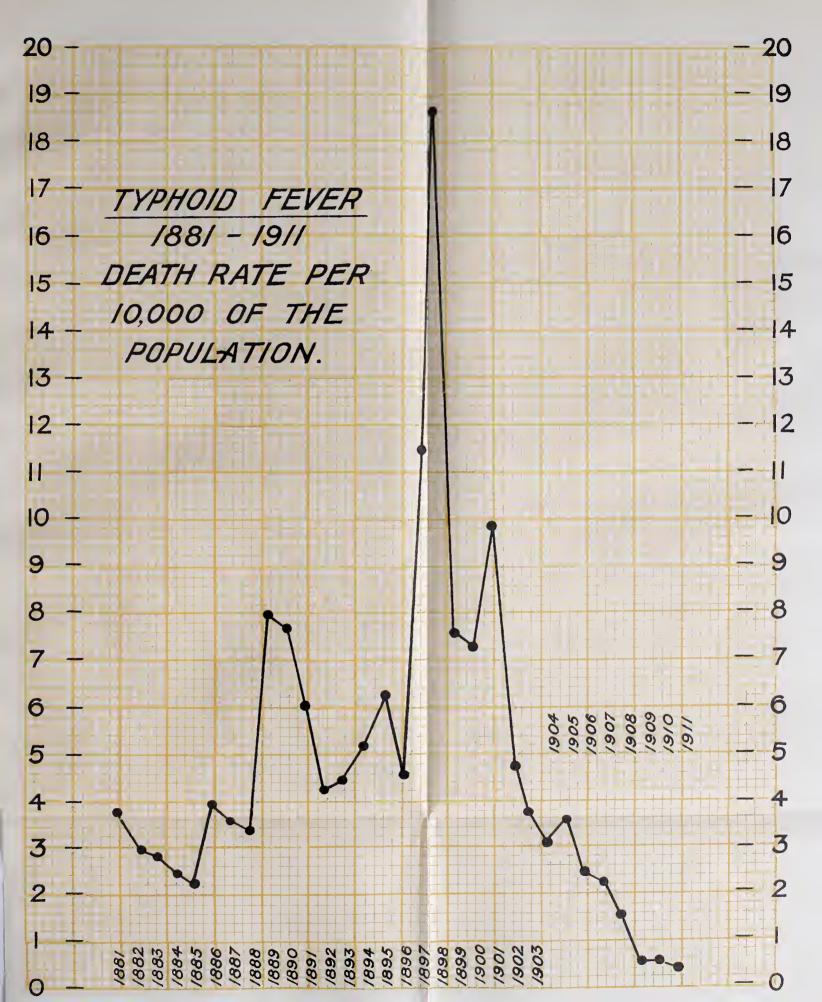
Typhoid Fever was not prevalent at any time during the year, the highest number of cases occurring in any one week was 8 during the week ended 30th September, 7 occurred in the week ended 26th August, on two occasions 6 occurred, on four occasions 5 occurred in one week, while in many weeks only 2 or 3 occurred, and there were 19 weeks in which not a single case occurred in any one of these weeks.

The greatest number of cases occurred in the months of August, September, and October, when 17, 17, and 21 respectively were notified.

In June and November only 2 cases were notified in each of these months, while in the months of January, February, March, and December only 3 cases were notified in each month.

In three Dispensary Districts of the City not a single case was notified, viz., No. 7, Greencastle; No. 13, Ballyhackamore; and No. 14, Ballymaghan, while in No. 1, Dock District, only 1 case was notified. The greatest number of cases (19) occurred in No. 3, Shankill District.

The greatest number of cases (54) occurred at ages between 5 and 20 (27 males and 27 females); the next highest number (31) occurred at ages between 20 and 40 years; while only 8 occurred at all other ages. 51 males and 42 females were notified, so that the number of males was 9 in excess of the number of females.



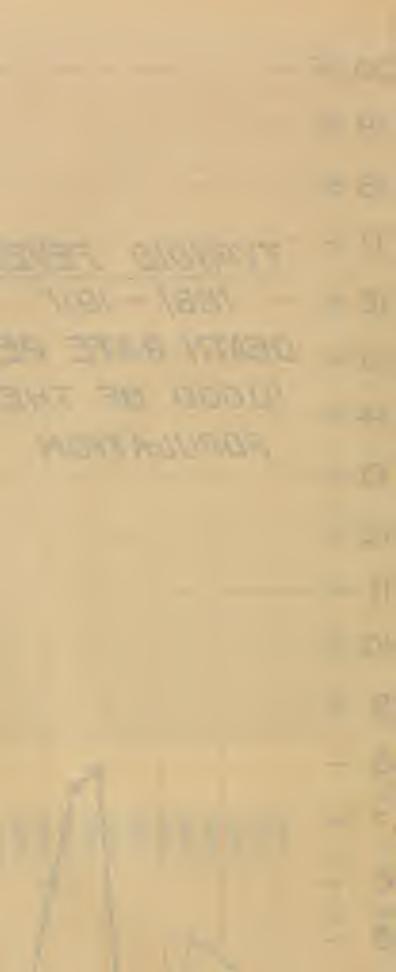


TABLE No. 23.

Shewing by Registrar's Districts the number of cases of Typhoid Fever notified, pursuant to the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, in each of the several months of the year; also the total number of deaths registered as having been caused by this disease.

Deaths	[2] [2] [3] [4] [4] [5] [7] [7]	15
Total	10 10 10 10 10 10 10	93
Dec.	: # : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	ಣ
Nov.	::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	67
Oct.	: :01 :1 :100000 : : : :	21
Sept.	:ø4 : :ø :⊔∟4 : : :œ	17
Aug.	: : : - : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	17
July	[11
June	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	61
May	: : - 01 : : : : : : - : : :	4
Apl.	: : : - : : - : : : : : : : : : :	
Mar.	- : : : : : : : - : - : : : : : : : : :	က
Feb.	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	3
Jan.	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	ಣ
District.	1 Dock 2 Duncairn 3 Shankill 4 Workhouse 5 Millfield 6 College 7 Greencastle 8 Ligoniel 9 Falls 11 Ravenhill 12 Newtownards Road 13 Ballyhackamore 14 Ballymaghan 15 Central	Total

TABLE No. 24.

Shewing the number of deaths registered as having been caused by Typhoid Fever, and the annual rate of mortality per 10,000 of the population during the thirty-one years 1881-1911:—

Year.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Annual Rate per 10,000.
1881	207,671	78	3.7
1882	207,671	62	2.9
1883	214,022	60	2.8
1884	216,622	52	2.4
1885	219,222	50	$2 \cdot 2$
1886	221,822	86	3.9
1887	224,422	80	3.5
1888	227,022	7 5	3.3
1889	229,622	183	7.9
1890	232,222	177	7.6
1891	255,922	151	5.9
1892	261,046	108	4.1
1893	275,000	122	4.4
1894	285,000	145	5.1
1895	295,000	184	6.2
1896	300,000	136	4.5
1897	310,000	354	11.4
1898	340,000	640	18.8
1899	350,000	263	7.5
1900	359,000	261	7.2
1901	350,862	341	9.7
1902	360,000	169	4 ·7
1903	360,000	136	3.7
1904	360,000	111	3.0
1905	360,000	128	3.5
1906	366,220	90	2.4
19 07	370,163	82	2.2 •
1908	389,344	57	1.5
1 9 09	386,576	20	0.2
1910	391,167	18	0.4
1911	385,449	15	0.4

TABLE No 25.

Shewing the annual death rate per 1,000 of the population from Typhoid Fever during the twenty years 1892-1911; also the average rate for quinquennial periods.

Year. 1892		Rate. 0·41 \	Year. 1897	•••	Rate. 1.14
1893	•••	0.44	1898	•••	1.88
1894		0.51 0.49	1899	•••	0.75 \ 1.9
1895		0.62	1900		0.72
1896	•••	0.45	1901		0.97
1902		0.47	1907		0.22
1903		0.37	1908		0.12
1904		0.30 0.35	1909		0.05 0.10
1905		0.35	1910		0.04
1906		0.24	1911	•••	0.04

Average annual death rate for twenty years 1891-1910=0.53.

Streets in which Typhoid Fever occurred: -

Abyssinia Street		1	Fairfield Street		1
*Albertbridge Road			Fortingale Street		1
(Ulster Hospital)		1			
Alloa Street		1	Glenbank Place	••	1
*Ardoyne Village		1	Gibson Street	••	1
Avon Street		1	Gilford Street	• • •	1
			Huddlesten Dless		1
Balmoral Avenue	•••	1	Huddleston Place	•••	r
Baywood Street	•••	1	Kerrera Street		1
*Beresford Street	• • •	2	Kildare Street		$\frac{1}{2}$
Bisley Street		1		•••	
Broom Street	• • •	2	Laganview Street		1
Bryson Street	• • •	1	Ligoniel		2
*Bristol Street	• • •	4	Lincoln Street		1
C Claret		1			
Canmore Street	• • •	1	Mashona Street	•••	1
Chatsworth Street	•••	1	Matilda Street	•••	2
Charles Street South	••	1	Memel Street	•••	1
Church Street East	•••	1	Midland Street	•••	1
Cliftonpark Avenue	• • •	_	Moltke Street	•••	1
Corporation Street	•••	1	*Moyola Street	•••	1
*Columbus Street	• • •	1	Myrtlefield Park	•••	1
Columbia Street	•••	1	M'Donnell Street	•••	1
Conlig Street	•••	1	0.16-11.644		1
Crumlin Road	•••	1	Oakfield Street	•••	1
Cranburn Street	• • •	1	Oldpark Cottage	•••	1
Cyprus Street	•••	1	Ormeau Road	•••	1
Distillery Street, Little		1	Paris Street		2
Divis Street	•••	1	Peel street		1
Donegore Street		1			
2 0008			*Renwick Street	• • •	1
East Street		1	Roden Street	•••	1
Elaine Street		1	Rowland Street	•••	1
Elmgrove Street		1	Rosebank Street	•••	1
Enfield Street		1	Roseland Street	•••	1
Eton Street		1			1
Everton Street		1	Selby Street	•••	1
			Skegoniel Street	•••	1
Fallswater Street	•••	1	St. Leonard's Street	•••	_

Silvio Street		,	Ward Street	 2
Sirvio Street	•••	1	Wayland Street	 1
Tamar Street		1	Wellington Park	 1
Tate's Court	•••	1	Westland Street	 1
*Theresa Street	•••	2	Wesley Street	 3
Turin Street	•••	1	Witham Street	 1
	•••	1	Wilton Street	 1
University Avenue		1	Woodstock Road	 1
University Street	• • •	1		
			Total	 93

There were 8 cases notified in streets marked * which were found not to be Typhoid Fever.

SCARLET FEVER.

This disease was again prevalent during the earlier and later months of the year; the number of cases occurring show an upward tendency for a number of years past. This unsatisfactory tendency can only be accounted for by the concealment of very mild cases, and the fact that in many others medical advice was not obtained until other members of the family had been infected. This can probably be accounted for by the fact that by far the great majority of cases of Scarlet Fever were of a very mild type accompanied by a low death rate, consequently the tendency was not to look upon the disease in such a serious light as formerly, when the cases were more severe and the mortality greater. It is unfortunate that any infectious disease should be looked upon lightly, as there is no knowing when epidemics which have begun by mild cases may assume a more virulent form, and in fact a considerable number of very severe cases occurred during the year, and the death rate from the disease was greater than for a number of years past.

In order to reduce the number of cases of this disease, as well as all other dangerous infectious diseases, it cannot be too strongly urged that in every suspicious case early medical opinion and advice should be obtained, and proper precautions adopted for the isolation and treatment of those affected; with few exceptions isolation hospitals are most preferable for this purpose, as it is almost impossible to have a Scarlet Fever patient isolated in the home.

There were 766 cases notified during the year, giving an attack rate of almost 2 per 1,000 of the population; of these 37 died, giving a death rate of 0.10 per 1,000, or, in other words, 4.8 per cent. of those attacked succumbed, whereas the percentage of deaths in the previous year was only 2.4, thus shewing the greater virulence of the disease as compared with the previous year.

The following table shows that the disease was most prevalent amongst children at school ages. 289 cases occurred between the ages of 5 and 10 years, 169 between 10 and 15 years, 139 between 2 and 5 years, 19 under 2 years, 149 at ages rather above school age, i.e., 15 years and upwards. As has been pointed out in previous reports, it is unfortunate that parents and guardians do not fully recognise their

responsibility with regard to the protection from infection of those under their charge. It is not uncommon for our Officers to find cases of infectious disease in families where no isolation has been attempted, and in some instances medical advice has not been obtained. Of the 766 cases notified, 362 were males and 404 females.

TABLE No. 26.

Shewing by age periods the number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified, pursuant to the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889.

Under 1 year.	1 year and under 2 years.	2 years and under 5 years.	5 years and under 10 years.	10 years and under 15 years.	15 years and under 20 years.	20 years and upwards.	Total.
3	16	139	289	169	83	66	7 66

^{*} One female age unknown.

TABLE No. 27.

Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, in each of the several months of the year; also, the total number of Shewing by Registrar's Districts the number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified, pursuant to the Infectious deaths registered as having been caused by this disease.

Total Deaths	:4rour :undar : :u	37
Total	19 103 130 130 7 7 7 7 7 88 88 65 65 12 13 12	766
Dec.	100 4 8 5 1 1 9 2 8 4 1 : :	75
Nov.	821887401 :42740 :x	130
Oct.	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	139
Sept.	3004-0 :305rv4 :3	64
Aug.	[07 \cdot \c	34
July	:00 H L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L	36
June	: : : ଜେଉପର : : : :	36
May	wro4u4 :04044- :u	45
April	0,040 :c-0 :0,000 :-	39
Mar.	ω4ονων :∟ωαr-αα : :	43
Feb.	::	54
Jan.	81 12 8 2 3 1 1 1 2 3 4 1 1 2 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3	94
District.	1 Dock 2 Duncairn 3 Shankill 4 Workhouse 5 Millfield 6 College 7 Greencastle 8 Ligoniel 9 Falls 10 Woodvale 11 Ravenhill 12 Newtownards Road 13 Ballyhackamore 14 Ballymaghan 15 Central	Total

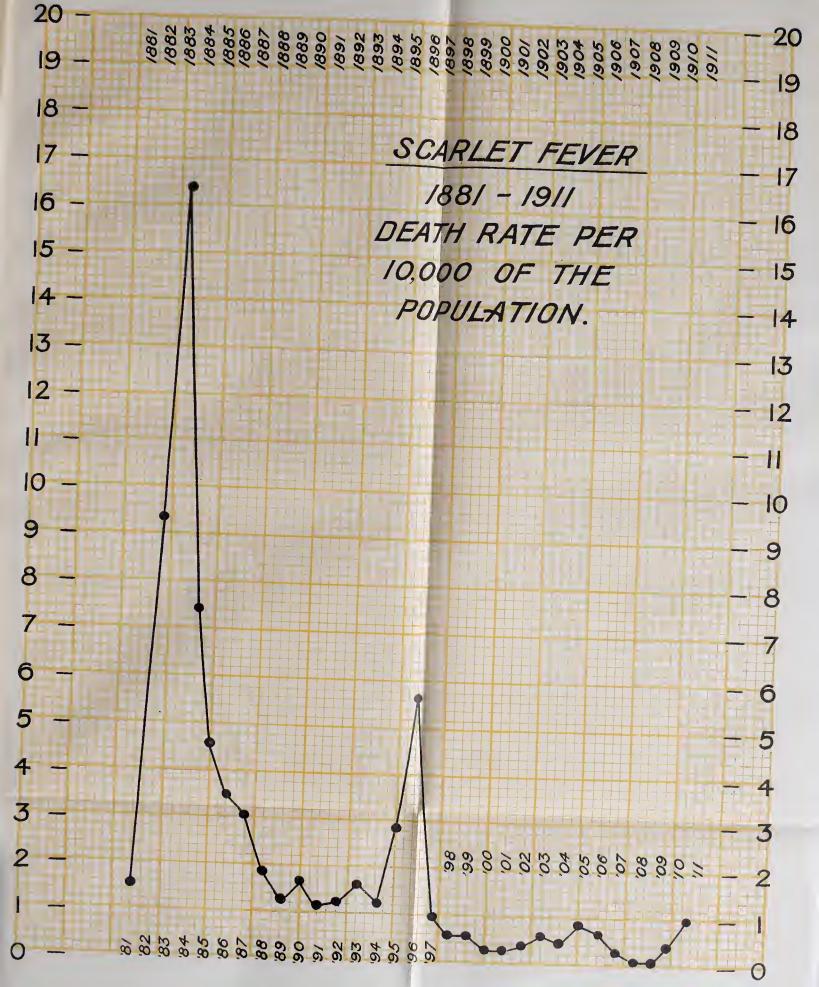




TABLE No. 28,

Shewing the number of Deaths registered as having been caused by Scarlet Fever, and the annual rate of mortality per 10,000 of the population during the thirty-one years 1881-1911.

Year.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Annual Rate per 10,000.
1881	207,671	34	1.6
1882	207,671	195	9 ·3
1883	214,022	353	16.4
1884	216,622	161	7:4
1885	219,222	103	4.6
1886	221,822	79	8 ·5
1887	224,422	6 8	3.0
1888	227,022	45	1.9
1889	229,622	31	1.3
1890	232,222	41	1.7
1891	255,922	31	1.2
1892	261,046	35	1.3
1893	275,000	48	1.7
1894	285,000	38	1:3
1895	295,000	88	2.9
1896	800,000	173 .	5.7
1897	310,000	32	1.0
1898	840,000	21	0.6
1899	350,000	24	0 6
1900	359,000	14	0 3
1901	350,862	13	0 3
190 2	360,000	15	0 4
1903	360,000	24	0.6
1904	360,000	21	0.5
1905	360,000	85	0 9
1906	366,220	26	0.7
1907	370,163	13	0.3
1908	380,344	4	0.1
1909	386,576	4	0.1
1910	391,167	18	0.4
1911	386,449	37	1.0

SIMPLE CONTINUED FEYER.

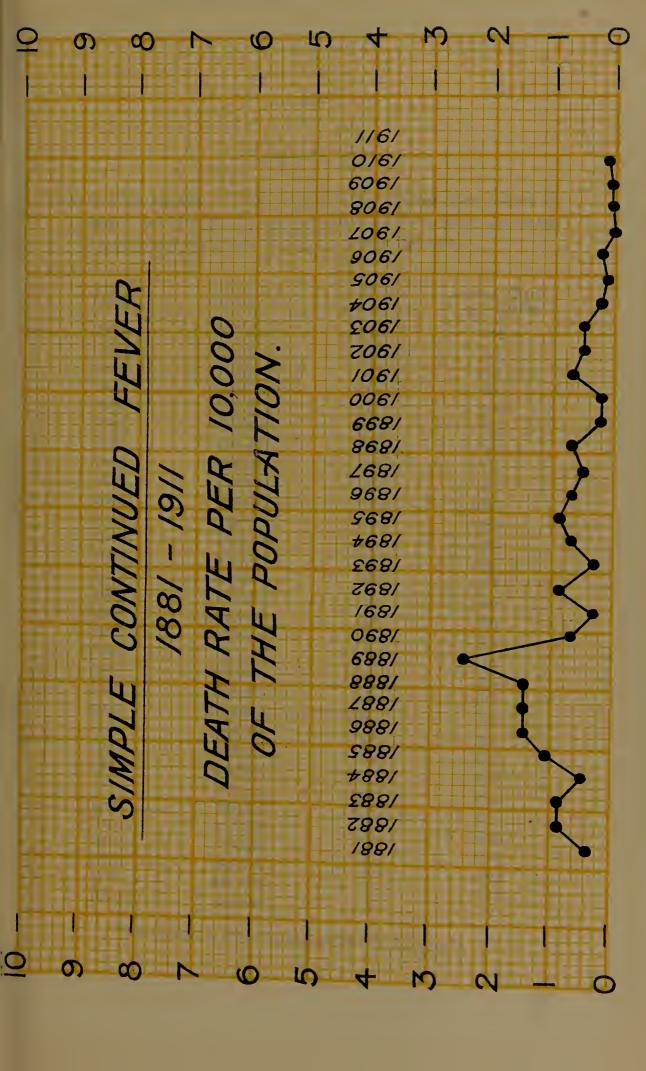
There were 17 cases of this disease notified, as compared with 15 in the previous year, the average number notified annually during the ten years 1901-1910.

TABLE No. 29.

Shewing by Registrar's Districts the number of cases of Simple Continued Fever notified, pursuant to the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, in each of the several months of the year; also the total number of deaths registered as having been caused by this disease.

Jan.
:
:
:
:
: :
:
:
:
:
:

* Not included in Registrar-General's Return during 1911.



出

TABLE No. 30.

Shewing the number of Deaths registered as having been caused by Simple Continued Fever, and the annual rate of mortality per 10,000 of the population during the thirty-one years 1881-1911.

Year.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Annual Rate per 10,000.
1881	207,671	10	0.4
1882	207,671	20	0.9
1883	214,022	21	0.9
1884	2 16,622	12	0.5
1885	219,222	25	1.1
1886	221,822	35	1.5
1887	224,422	35	1.5
1888	227,022	36	1.2
1889	229,622	58	2.5
1890	232,222	16	0.6
1891	$255,\!922$	9	0.3
1892	261,046	26	0.9
1893	275,000	10	0.3
18 9 4	285,000	21	0.7
1895	295,000	29	0.9
1896	300,000	19	0.6
1897	310,000	16	0.5
1898	340,000	22	0.6
1899	350,000	10	0.5
1900	359,000	8	0.2
1901	350,862	26	0.7
1902	360,000	12	
1903	360,000	18	0.3
1904	360,000	8	0.5
1905	360,000	6	0.2
1906	366,220	9	0.1
1907	370,16 8	$\frac{3}{2}$	0.2
1908	380,344	$\frac{2}{2}$	0.05
1909	386,576	$\frac{2}{2}$	0.05
1910	391,167	5	0.05
1911	386,449	*	0·12 *

^{*} Not included in Registrar-General's Returns during 1911.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

The number of cases of this disease notified during the year was 7, and, as in former years, it will be noticed (see table No. 31) that the majority of the cases occurred in Nos. 2 and 3, Duncairn and Shankill Districts, there being only 2 other cases notified in the City, and these occurred in No. 10, Woodvale, an adjoining District. These are Districts in which the practice of unqualified midwives is prevalent. In connection with these 7 cases 4 deaths occurred.

The power obtained under the Belfast Corporation Act, 1911, will have a much needed and, in my opinion, a very salutary effect in regulating the practice of midwives in the City. The following extract is quoted from the Act:—

"PART VIII.—MIDWIVES.

"Uncertified Person not to Practise as Midwife.

- "52.—(1) From and after the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, no woman, unless she be certified under this Part of this Act, shall, within the City, attend women in childbirth, otherwise than under the direction of a qualified medical practitioner, or take or use within the City the name or title of midwife (either alone or in combination with any other word or words), or any name, title, addition, or description implying that she is certified, or is a person specially qualified to practice midwifery, or is recognised by law as a midwife. Any woman so acting without being so certified, or during any period for which her certificate may have been withdrawn, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five pounds: Provided that this Section shall not apply to legally qualified medical practitioners or to any one rendering assistance in a case of emergency.
- "(2) No woman certified under this Part of this Act shall employ an uncertified person as her substitute."

TABLE No. 31.

Shewing particulars respecting persons notified as suffering from Puerperal Fever during 1911.

		Was Medical		nere ated	Atte	ndant		
Address of Patient	District	Practitioner in attendance from the first.	Home	Hospital	Qualified Nurse	Hwoman	Patient recovered	Patient dead
65 Tobergill St.	3	Yes		1	1			
105 Bellevue St.	10	No	1		1	•••	• • •	1
5 Alexander St.	2	No	1		1	•••		1
6 Waterproof St.	3	No	1			1	1	•••
92 Hallidays Rd.	2	Yes	1		•••		•••	1
33 Sherbrook St.	3	Yes	1 8		***	1	•••	1
67 Eastland St	10	No	1	•••	•••	1	1	•••
Total					1		1	•••
			6	1	4	3	3	4

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of cases of this disease notified during the year was 328, being an increase of 95 as compared with the preceding year. Of these 8 were found not to be suffering from Diphtheria, the number is thus reduced to 320. The disease was comparatively prevalent during the entire year, this prevalence being increased by an outbreak in one of the areas of the City, which was traced to a milk supply, particulars of which are given below. 32 deaths were attributed to this disease, which gives a case mortality of 9.7 per cent.

Of those attacked 152 were males and 176 females. 87 cases occurred at ages between 5 and 10 years, 78 between 2 and 5 years, 45 between 10 and 15 years, 23 between 1 and 2 years, 22 between 15 and 20 years; 14 were notified as having occurred amongst children under 1 year, and 59 at ages of 20 years and upwards.

During the month of May it was noticed that in 3 instances the occupants of houses in which Diphtheria occurred were supplied with milk from the same dairy. Early in June several additional cases occurred amongst persons who obtained their milk supply from this source. On investigation, the suspicion that the spread of the disease was connected with this milk supply was confirmed.

In connection with this outbreak 19 cases occurred. The cause of the outbreak was believed to be discovered in the person of a boy with a suspicious throat, a swab from which on bacteriological examination was found to contain diphtheritic bacilli. The boy was then removed, the dwelling-house and dairy premises thoroughly disinfected, after which only one further case occurred in connection with this milk supply.

TABLE No. 32.

Shewing by age periods the number of cases of Diphtheria notified, pursuant to the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889.

Under 1 year	and under 2	and under 5	and under 10	10 years and under 15 years	and under 20	and	Total
14	23	78	87	45	22	59	328

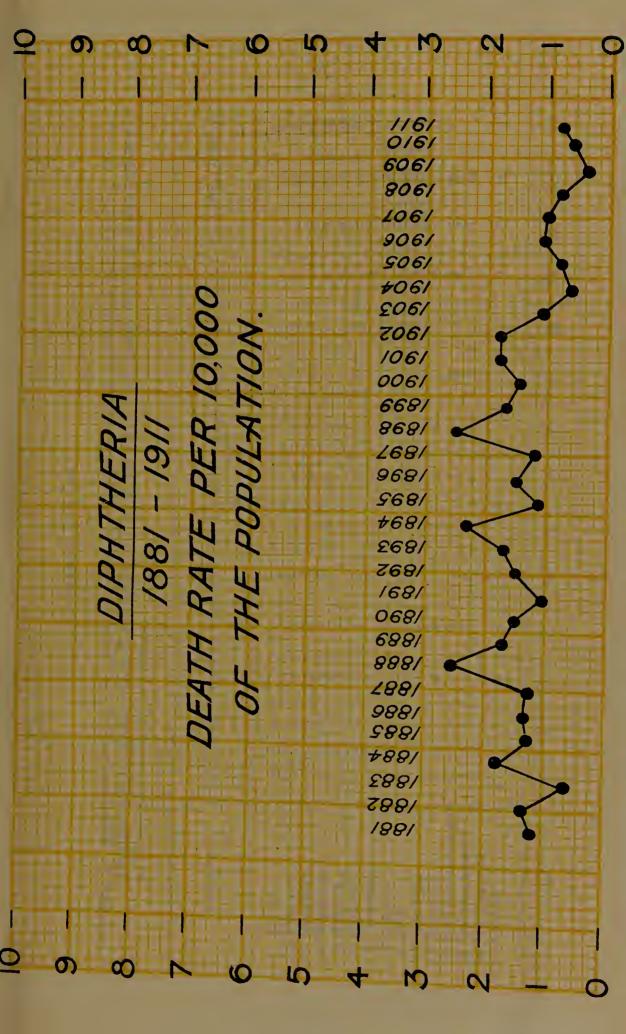




TABLE No. 33.

Shewing by Registrar's Districts the number of cases of Diphtheria notified, pursuant to the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, in each of the several months of the year; also the total number of deaths registered as having been caused by this disease.

Deaths	_ w & 4 vi - i vi & vi : i vi	32
Total	2524884	328
Dec.	: nowan : :anown :u	37
Nov.	i ▶ 4 で u u u i u a ▶ a u i u	38
Oct.	- w w н : : с и м 4 г : : н	26
Sept.	inva : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	30
Aug.	:01-01-4 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 :	20
July	iα σωμμ : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	25
June	: 12 - 03	25
May	-400 io- iu i i io iu	ફ્
April	: ::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	IJ.
Mar.	:4,000 H T H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H	27
Feb.	⊔ч¤шч4 : :⊔⊔4ш⊔ :и	27
Jan.	60 K - 0 : E :	35
District.	1 Dock 2 Duncairn 3 Shankill 4 Workhouse 5 Millfield 6 College 7 Greencastle 8 Ligoniel 9 Falls 1 Ravenhill 2 Newtownards Road 3 Ballyhackamore 5 Central	Total,

TABLE No. 34.

Shewing the number of deaths registered as having been caused by Diphtheria, and the annual rate of mortality per 10,000 of the population during the thirty-one years, 1881-1911.

Year.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Annual Rate per 10,010.
1881	207,671	23	1.1
1882	207,671	25	1.2
1883	214,022	12	0.5
1884	216,622	37	1.7
1885	219,222	2 8	1.2
1886	221,822	29	1.3
1887	224,422	28	1.2
1888	227,022	57	2.5
1889	229,622	40	1.7
1890	232,222	37	1.2
1891	255,922	26	1.0
1892	261,046	43	1.6
1893	275,000	52	1.8
1894	285,000	66	2.3
1895	295,000	34	1.1
1896	300,000	47	1.5
1897	310,000	3 8	1.2
1898	340,000	87	$2\cdot 5$
1899	350,000	61	1.7
1900	359,000	54	1.2
1901	350,862	65	1.8
1902	360,000	66	1.8
1903	360,000	40	11
1904	360,000	28	0.7
1905	360,000	32	0.8
1906	366,220	41	1.1
1907	370,163	38	1.0
1908	380,344	33	0.8
1909	386,576	18	0.4
1910	391,167	27	0.6
1911	386,449	32	0.8

WHOOPING COUGH.

This disease not being notifiable, it is impossible to give the number of cases which occurred during the year; there were, however, 67 deaths attributed to this cause, which shews a reduction of 192 as compared with the preceding year, when the number of deaths registered was 259.

With the exception of the years 1907 and 1905 this is the most favourable record during the past 20 years, and gives a rate of 0.1 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 0.6 in the preceding year.

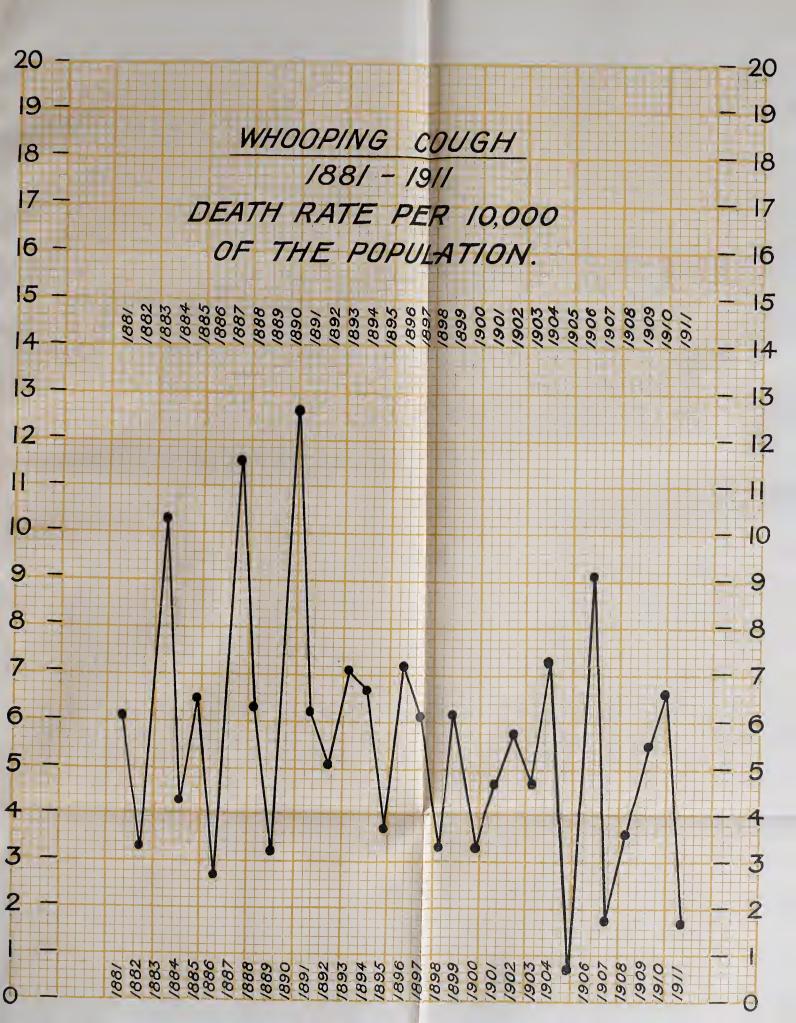
It is quite certain, however, that this does not represent the number of deaths primarily due to this disease, as many deaths registered as having been caused by Chest Affections had their origin in a previous attack of Whooping Cough, and for this reason every precaution for the prevention of the disease should be adopted. Many persons look upon this disease lightly, and as one not requiring any special care or treatment, and allow their children to mix with others and thus spread the infection. This conduct is most reprehensible, owing to the fact that the children of careful parents contract the disease through the carelessness of others. Every child attacked by Whooping Cough should be isolated in such a manner as not to spread the disease to members of other families, whilst infected members of a family should be kept apart as far as possible from other members of the same family who have not become infected. This can be done more effectually by the removal of the healthy children from the infected home, or by the removal of infected children to hospital, followed by thorough disinfection of the house. Every case of Whooping Cough should be carefully nursed, in order to avoid complications which may result at a later period in death.

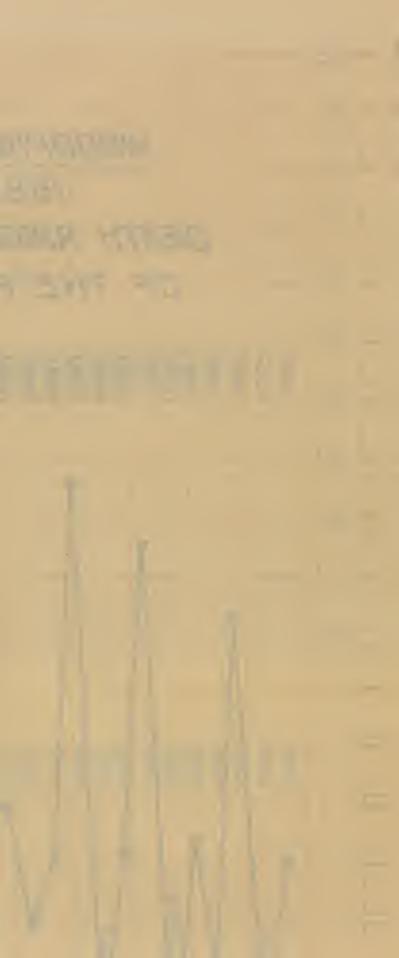
TABLE No. 35

WHOOPING COUGH.

Shewing the number of deaths registered as having been caused by Whooping Cough, and the annual rate of mortality per 10,000 of the population during the thirty-one years, 1881-1911.

Year	Population	Number of Deaths	Annual Rate per 10,000
1881	207,671	123	5.9
1882	207,671	65	3.1
1883	214,022	220	10.2
1884	216,622	89	4.1
1885	219,222	141	6.4
1886	221,822	58	2.6
1887	224,422	256	11.4
1888	227,022	142	6.2
1889	229,622	73	3.1
1890	232,222	292	12.5
1891	255,922	158	6.1
1892	261,046	131	5.0
1893	275,000	193	7.0
1894	285,000	190	6.6
1895	295,000	109	3.6
1896	300,000	215	7.1
1897	310,000	187	6.0
1898	340,000	109	3.2
1899	350,000	215	6.1
1900	359,000	115	3.2
1901	350,862	162	4.6
1902	360,000	208	5.7
1903	360,000	168	4.6
1904	360,000	260	7.2
1905	360,000	24	0.6
1906	366,220	331	9.0
1907	370,163	64	1.7
1908	380,344	137	3.6
1909	386,576	213	5.5
1910	391,167	259	6.6
1911	386,449	67	1.7





Shewing by Registrars' Districts the number of cases of Membranous Croup notified in each of the several months of the year, pursuant to the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889.

TABLE No. 36.

Total		11
Dec.		:
Nov.		61
Oct.	:::":::::::::::	
Sept.	- ::::::::::::::	7
Aug.		÷
July	:- : : : : : : : : : : :	_
June		:
Мау	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	67
April	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	;
Mar.	:" : : : : : : : : : : :	-
Feb.	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	:
Jan.	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	ಣ
DISTRICT.	1 Dock 2 Duncairn 3 Shankill 4 Workhouse 5 Millfield 6 College 7 Greencastle 8 Ligoniel 9 Falls 1 Ravenhill 2 Newtownards Road 3 Ballyhackamore 5 Central	Total,

MEASLES.

It is with considerable relief that I have to report that the epidemic which was so very prevalent in 1910 entirely disappeared during the year under consideration, only 2 deaths having been registered from this cause, as compared with 504 in the preceding year.

The remarks already made regarding Whooping Cough apply equally to Measles, that is to say, that every possible precaution should be adopted by parents and guardians to protect their children from infection. I would again emphasise the fact that it is not necessary that every or any child should suffer from Measles at some time of its life—an opinion which unfortunately is erroneously held by a large section of the population. I would most strongly advise that they disabuse their minds of this idea as quickly as possible, and in future take every care to effectually protect those in their charge from the risk of infection, as Measles is one of those diseases which is never for any lengthened period of time entirely absent from large cities, and as we have been so free during the past year it is to be feared that within the next year or so another visitation may occur, and in order to avoid, or at least to diminish as far as possible, unfortunate results similar to what occurred in 1910 I write this warning.

MEASLES.

- 1. Measles is a dangerous and very infectious disease, especially fatal to young children, mainly through chest complications occurring during the course of the disease, and frequently brought on through carelessness and exposure of the patient to cold.
- 2. If a case of measles occurs in your house, medical advice should be obtained as soon as possible; the patient should be kept apart from all other children; or, better still, removed to hospital.
- 3. Under no circumstances should any of the children living in the house be sent to school, or other place of public resort, until at least three weeks have expired from the appearance of the rash on the last child attacked. Visiting of the patient, more especially by young persons, should be prevented.
- 4. Those in attendance on the patient should carry out strictly the instructions of the Medical Attendant, not only as to the giving of the

medicines when ordered, but also as to the cleanliness of the surroundings and guarding the patient from any exposure to cold. They should avoid contact with healthy persons, more especially children who have not had the disease.

- 5. On the removal or recovery of a patient, the house should be thoroughly disinfected, all woodwork washed, and the walls and ceilings limewashed; the clothing of the patient, as also the bed and bedding in use during the disease, should also be disinfected. This will be seen to in all cases by the Sanitary Officer free of charge.
- 6. Mothers, nurses, and others having charge of babies or children suffering from this disease, should be careful not to expose them, by carrying them in their arms or otherwise, in the public streets. The doing so is attended with danger to the patient and risk to those with whom they come in contact, and any person so doing is liable to prosecution for exposing an infected person.
- 7. A child suffering from Measles should be strictly isolated for four weeks in a well ventilated room with a fire burning constantly.
- 8. Measles is highly infectious for several days before the rash appears. The early signs of the disease are:—coughing, sneezing, redness of the eyes, running at the nose, and some feverish symptoms. A child attending school with these indications should be sent home and kept under observation. The rash appears about the third or fourth day after these symptoms, on the face first, and then spreads over the whole body.
- 9. School teachers should be on the lookout for these symptoms, so as to prevent the disease spreading in schools.
- 10. A child should not be allowed to return to school until four weeks have passed after the rash appears.
- 11. In case of death, disinfectants should be freely used around the body, and it should be buried as quickly as possible. No wake under any circumstances should be permitted.
- N.B.—Attention is particularly called to the following provisions of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878:—
 - Sec. 142.—(1) Any person who, while suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, wilfully exposes

himself without proper precautions against spreading the said disorder in any street, public place, shop, inn, or public conveyance, or enters any public conveyance without previously notifying to the owner, conductor, or driver thereof that he is so suffering; or

- (2) Being in charge of any person so suffering, so exposes such sufferer; or
- (3) Gives, lends, sells, transmits, or exposes, without previous disinfection, any bedding, clothing, rags, or other things which have been exposed to infection from any such disorder; or
- (4) Exposes or conveys without proper precaution the body of any person who has died of any dangerous infectious disorder; or
- (5) Wakes, or permits to be waked, in any house, room, or place over which he has control, the body of any person who has died of any dangerous infectious disorder, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds.
- Section 146.—Any person who shall knowingly or negligently send a child to school who, within the space of three months, has been suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, or who has been resident in any house in which such dangerous infectious disorder shall have existed, within the space of six weeks, without a certificate from some duly qualified medical practitioner that such child is free from disease and infection, and unless his or her clothes have been properly disinfected, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Forty Shillings.

H. W. BAILIE, D.P.H., Medical Superintendent Officer of Health.

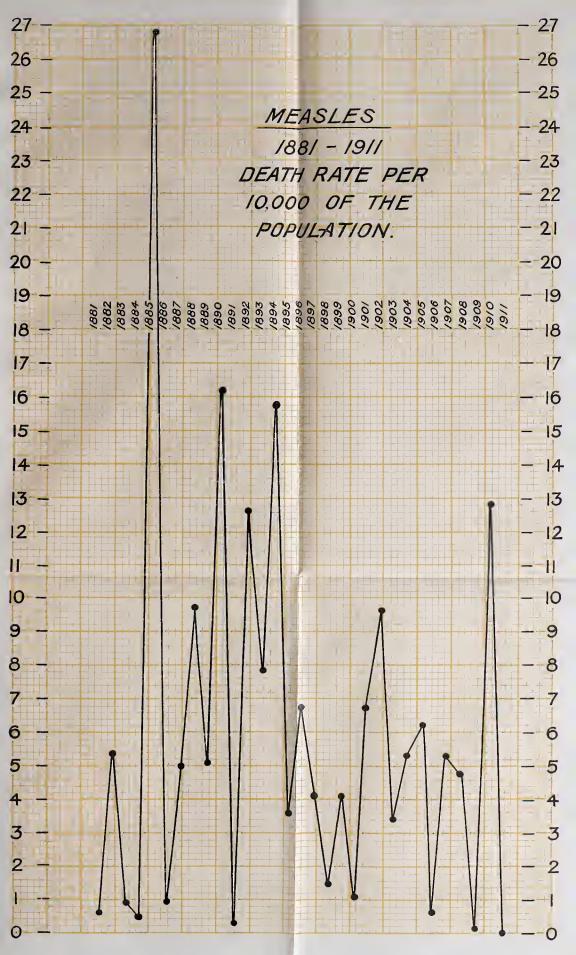




TABLE No. 37

MEASLES.

Shewing the number of deaths registered as having been caused by Measles, and the annual rate of mortality per 10,000 of the population during the thirty-one years, 1881-1911.

Deaths per 10,000 1881 207,671 14 0.6 1882 207,671 111 5.3 1883 214,022 21 0.9 1884 216,622 9 0.4 1885 219,222 591 26.9 1886 221,822 22 0.9 1887 224,422 112 4.9 1888 227,022 220 9.6 1889 229,622 117 5.0 1890 232,222 378 16.2 1891 255,922 10 0.3 1892 261,046 339 12.6 1893 275,000 216 7.8 1894 285,000 452 15.8 1895 295,000 197 3.6 1896 300,000 205 6.8
1882 207,671 111 5.3 1883 214,022 21 0.9 1884 216,622 9 0.4 1885 219,222 591 26.9 1886 221,822 22 0.9 1887 224,422 112 4.9 1888 227,022 220 9.6 1889 229,622 117 5.0 1890 232,222 378 16.2 1891 255,922 10 0.3 1892 261,046 339 12.6 1893 275,000 216 7.8 1894 285,000 452 15.8 1895 295,000 197 3.6 1896 300,000 205 6.8
1883 214,022 21 0.9 1884 216,622 9 0.4 1885 219,222 591 26.9 1886 221,822 22 0.9 1887 224,422 112 4.9 1888 227,022 220 9.6 1889 229,622 117 5.0 1890 232,222 378 16.2 1891 255,922 10 0.3 1892 261,046 339 12.6 1893 275,000 216 7.8 1894 285,000 452 15.8 1895 295,000 197 3.6 1896 300,000 205 6.8
1884 216,622 9 0.4 1885 219,222 591 26.9 1886 221,822 22 0.9 1887 224,422 112 4.9 1888 227,022 220 9.6 1889 229,622 117 5.0 1890 232,222 378 16.2 1891 255,922 10 0.3 1892 261,046 339 12.6 1893 275,000 216 7.8 1894 285,000 452 15.8 1895 295,000 197 3.6 1896 300,000 205 6.8
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1889 229,622 117 5.0 1890 232,222 378 16.2 1891 255,922 10 0.3 1892 261,046 339 12.6 1893 275,000 216 7.8 1894 285,000 452 15.8 1895 295,000 197 3.6 1896 300,000 205 6.8
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1891 255,922 10 0.3 1892 261,046 339 12.6 1893 275,000 216 7.8 1894 285,000 452 15.8 1895 295,000 197 3.6 1896 300,000 205 6.8
1892 261,046 339 12.6 1893 275,000 216 7.8 1894 285,000 452 15.8 1895 295,000 197 3.6 1896 300,000 205 6.8
1893 275,000 216 7.8 1894 285,000 452 15.8 1895 295,000 197 3.6 1896 300,000 205 6.8
1894 285,000 452 15.8 1895 295,000 197 3.6 1896 300,000 205 6.8
1895 295,000 197 3.6 1896 300,000 205 6.8
1896 300,000 205 6.8
1897 310,000 124 4.0
1898 340,000 54 1.5
1899 350,000 146 4.1
1900 359,000 42 1.1
1901 350,862 240 6.8
1902 360,000 349 9.6
$\frac{1903}{1903}$ $\frac{360,000}{125}$ $\frac{3.6}{2.4}$
1904 * 360,000 196 5.4
360,000 227 6.2
$\frac{1906}{1906} \cdots \frac{366.220}{1900} \frac{1906}{1900} = \frac{1906}{190$
$\frac{1907}{1907} \cdots \frac{370.163}{1907} \frac{201}{1907} \frac{1907}{1907} \frac{1907}{19$
$\frac{1908}{1908}$ $\frac{380.344}{190}$
$\frac{1909}{10}$ $\frac{386.576}{10}$
$\frac{1910}{1910}$ $\frac{391.167}{1910}$
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

DIARRHŒA.

There were 290 deaths registered as having been caused by this disease, corresponding to a rate of 0.7 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 241 or 0.6 per 1,000 in the preceding year. It may here be stated that in the returns for the past year the deaths from Enteritis were shewn separately for the first time; these number 234, and if added to those registered under the head of Diarrhæa give 524, which is equal to a rate of 1.3 per 1,000. This high rate was no doubt associated with the abnormally hot and dry summer, which, as is well known, is favourable to the prevalence of diarrhæal diseases. The climatic conditions of the past season are too fresh in the memory of all to require further remarks in reference to the heat and scarcity of rain which prevailed, and, as was to be expected, the greatest number of deaths from these diseases occurred in the third quarter, when the conditions above referred to prevailed. Out of a total of 524 deaths registered during the year, 385 occurred during this period.

In order to prevent the spread of epidemic Diarrhœa very special efforts were made during the year, and particularly approaching the season in which its advent was to be feared, many thousands of leaflets were distributed by your Officers, visits were made, and advice given by the Health Visitors in every locality where it was considered that such advice would be of most service; posters containing this information were also placarded throughout the several Dispensary Districts.

The infectious nature of this disease, and the rapidity with which it spreads under 'suitable climatic conditions necessitate most energetic measures being applied to arrest its progress, and as there is very strong reason to believe that this disease is very widely spread through the agency of flies carrying the infection from patient to patient, or through alighting on infected excreta and thus conveying it into unaffected houses, particularly if milk, meat, and other food stuffs are not kept covered to prevent contamination by flies and other insects. Every case should be treated with the same rigid care as to the destruction of excreta and all refuse from affected houses as is employed in cases of Enteric Fever.

It has been observed over and over again that artificially-fed infants run much greater risk of infection than breast-fed children. It is, therefore, the duty of every mother constitutionally fit to suckle her baby, as by this means there is much greater probability of her rearing a healthy child. It has been my experience from personal observation that the mortality of artificially-fed children is four times greater than that of breast-fed children.

DIARRHŒA.

The Public Health Committee desire to draw attention to the great mortality which usually occurs amongst Babies every year from Diarrhæa during the latter part of the month of July, and from that time until the end of September.

Most of these deaths occur in children under one year old, but ought not to occur if proper care as to feeding and cleanliness were observed. Parents and guardians should therefore carefully carry out the following rules, particularly during hot weather:—

- 1st.—Breast-fed children should not be weaned during the time specified, particularly if the weather is hot.
- 2nd.—The milk for bottle-fed babies should be procured fresh twice daily, and stored in a covered vessel, which should be kept in a cool place, or may be placed in a basin of cold water. If there is any doubt about the freshness of the milk, it should be boiled.
- 3rd.—All vessels and bottles used for the milk should be thoroughly cleansed immediately after use with hot water, and kept in a clean place, free from dust, until required.
- 4th.—Feeding bottles with indiarubber tubes should not be used, as it is almost impossible to keep them clean; any bottle with a teat on it is safer. A boat-shaped bottle is very convenient and easily cleaned.
- 5th.—Cleanliness is most important both as regards the food and clothing of babies, particularly in hot weather, and they should not be allowed to such dirty teats or comforters, nor should there be any change made in the food at this time without the doctor's orders. All over-ripe fruit and tainted food should be scrupulously avoided.

- 6th.—Diarrhea is very fatal to babies and young children, therefore medical advice should be at once obtained if a child becomes ill.
- 7th.—No debris nor filth should be allowed to accumulate either in or about the house, as such generates foul gases, which lower the health and vitality of both young and old, and predispose to disease. Free ventilation and sunshine should be obtained in every part of the house by keeping the windows open as much as possible both day and night.

H. W. BAILIE,

Medical Superintendent Officer of Health.

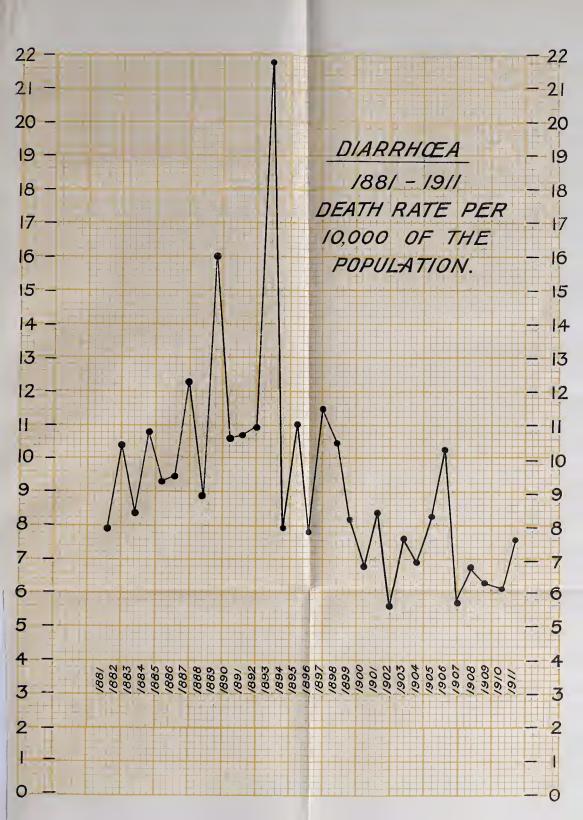




TABLE. No 38.

Shewing the number of deaths registered as having been caused by Diarrhoea, and the annual rate of mortality per 10,000 of the population during the thirty-one years, 1881-1911:—

Year	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Annual Rate per 10,000.
1881	207,671	165	7.9
1882	207,671	218	10.4
1883	214,022	- 178	8.3
1884	216,622	234	10.8
1885	219,222	204	9.3
1886	221,822	209	9.4
1887	224,422	278	12.3
1888	227,022	200	8.8
1889	229,622	369	16.0
1890	$2 \beta 2,\! 222$	247	10.6
1891	255,922	276	10.7
1892	261,046	286	10.9
1893	275,000	599	21.7
1894	285,000	197	6.9
1895	295,000	325	11.0
1896	300,000	206	6·8
1897	310,000	355	11.4
1898	340,000	356	10.4
1899	350,000	285	8.1
1900	359,000	241	6.7
1901	350,862	292	8.3
1902	360,000	204	5.6
1903	360,000	277	7.6
1904	360,000	251	6.9
1905	360,000	295	8·2
1906	366,220	376	10.2
1907	370,163	212	5.7
1908	380,344	260	6.8
1909	386,576	244	6.3
1910	391,167	241	6·1
1911	386,449	290	7·5.
			1 0.

ERYSIPELAS.

Showing by Registrars' Districts the number of cases of Erysipelas notified pursuant to the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, in each of the several months of the year.

TABLE No. 39.

Total.	18 35 83 84 12 12 13 13 13 13 13 14 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13
Dec.	0000 io io io 6
Nov.	ц 4 70 сы : : : 4 сы сы сы : г сы
Oct.	: - 0 0 0 4 : : 0 0 0 2 2 - : : £
Sept.	
Aug.	: 0.4 0 : 1 : 0.1 1 : : : 1 4 T
July	- m - : : : : : : : : : : m
June	10 33:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
Мау	- : : - : : : : : : : : w
April	400000 : : : : : : : %
Mar.	55 :::::: coli ::::::: 25
Feb.	
Jan.	
District.	1 Dock 2 Duncairn 3 Shankill 4 Workhouse 5 Millfield 6 College 7 Greencastle 8 Ligoniel 9 Falls 10 Woodvale 11 Ravenhill 12 Newtownards Road 13 Ballyhackamore 14 Ballymaghan 15 Central 11 Contral 12 Central 13 Contral 14 Dallymaghan 15 Central

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 581 cases of Tuberculosis of the Lung were notified pursuant to the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908. In addition to the 581 notified pursuant to the Act, there were 188 cases notified voluntarily, making a total of 769 notifications dealt with by the Department, which is 348 fewer than in the previous year, when the number notified was 929, in addition to 244 notified voluntarily, making a total of 1,173.

The number of deaths registered as having been caused by this disease was 802, as against 825 in the preceding year. This gives a rate of 2.1 per 1,000 of the population, and is 23 less than in the previous year. This would appear to be a small reduction in the number of deaths, but when we remember that this smaller number of deaths occurred in a greater population it is always a step in the right direction; in fact this in the smallest number of deaths recorded for the City from this disease for the past 29 years, and when the smaller population of those years is taken into account, it shows the great progress which has been made in the fight against Tuberculosis. 7 years ago the death rate was 3.1 per 1,000, and, as before stated, in 1917 it was 2.1, which shews a gain of 1 person in every 1,000 living, or, in other words, a saving of 386 lives on the present population.

A few years ago considerable difficulty was experienced in persuading tuberculous patients to consent to their removal for treatment in the Sanatorium. This difficulty has now been overcome, the demand for beds being in excess of the number at the disposal of the Corporation. The inadequacy of the provision made for Sanatorium treatment is a great disadvantage in the treatment of patients of the working-class, as in their homes it is practically impossible in the majority of cases to have them housed, fed, and treated with a reasonable prospect of recovery; for people situated under more favourable circumstances, where requisites can be obtained, treatment in a Sanatorium is not so urgent, and, indeed, in many cases is not necessary. In a city having such a very large working-class population it is found that Tuberculosis is most prevalent amongst this class. For this reason it is clear that the accommodation under the control of the Corporation is totally inadequate; however, the fact that a Sanatorium capable of accommodating 265 patients has been erected and equipped by the Belfast Board of Guardians may be considered as nullifying the disadvantages referred to, but as a matter of fact this Sanatorium is constantly occupied by the

full complement of patients, so that the deficiency is not fully met here. There is also another disadvantage connected with it, and that is that patients are not received directly into this institution, but have first to be admitted to the Union and then transferred to the Sanatorium. Now I look upon this as prejudicial to the interests of consumptives, because many object to this mode of entry for various reasons, consequently they will not apply for admission at a sufficiently early stage, when there would be much greater hope of arresting the disease. It is only, as a matter of fact, when they become unfit for work, and probably their chances of recovery gone, that they will consent to go into the Union. For the above reasons I am strongly of opinion that if the Abbey Sanatorium was under the administration of the Corporation, and considerably enlarged, great benefits would accrue therefrom, because the disadvantages already referred to would thus be removed, and I believe patients would then seek admission in the early stages of the disease, when there would be reasonable hope of recovery in a number of cases and of arresting the disease in others.

When notifications are received, the patients are immediately visited, and if the case is found suitable for sanatorium treatment efforts are made to have the patient removed thereto as early as possible. It, however, it is found that the disease is too far advanced to hold out any hope of arresting it, verbal instructions are given and leaflets distributed containing instructions and precautions to be observed for the safe nursing of the patient and the protection of the other members of the family.

It may here be observed that the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act does not apply to all cases of Tuberculosis, but only to—

The form of Tuberculosis known as Tuberculosis of the Lung, at any stage at which the sputum discharged by the person suffering is, in the opinion of the Medical Practitioner attending on such person, liable to communicate the disease to other persons.

Provided that the said Section shall only apply in the following circumstances, that is to say, where the person suffering—

- 1. Habitually sleeps or works in the same room as any other person or persons not so suffering; or
- 2. Is employed or engaged in handling, preparing, or distributing milk, meat, or any other article of human food intended for sale to the public.

The homes of all patients who have received Sanatorium treatment are visited from time to time, in order to see how the cases are progressing, and to note if the instructions given are being carried out or otherwise. The homes of others who have not received Sanatorium treatment also receive the same supervision. It must be said that a decided improvement is noticeable in the hygienic condition of the homes of those visited and to whom advice has been given, and this improvement is particularly noticeable in the homes of those who have had the advantages of Sanatorium treatment.

During the year 206 persons were admitted to the Corporation beds in the Forster Green Hospital. When applications for admission are made, enquiries are instituted respecting the suitability of the applicant regarding the time resident in the City, financially, and otherwise. If the person applying is found to be suitable after medical examination, and is not in a position to make any payments for maintenance and treatment in the Sanatorium, he is sent there and maintained at the expense of the Corporation; but on the other hand, if found to be able to make small payments, he is advised to make arrangements direct with the Committee of the Hospital for his admission, as the Corporation receive no money for the maintenance of any patients therein.

165 Corporation patients were discharged from the Forster Green Hospital during the year; of these 86 were improving, 24 had resumed work, 8 left town, 9 had not returned to the addresses given, in 20 instances the disease was advancing, and 18 died.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Hall, the Medical Superintendent of the Abbey Sanatorium, we received notification of the discharge of 449 patients during the year. These were kept under supervision, and it was found that 150 were improving, 53 had resumed work, 26 left town, in 82 instances the disease was advancing, 30 returned to the Union, and 29 died; in 46 instances, on making enquiries at the addresses given, it was found that the persons named had never resided there, in 33 other instances the patient had formerly lived at the address given but had not returned there on discharge from the Sanatorium.

TABLE No. 40.

Shewing by age periods and sexes the number of cases of Tuberculosis of the Lung notified in each of the several Dispensary Districts pursuant to the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908, during the year (52 weeks) 1911.

۸.	TT.	n don	1 yea	ar and	d 5	and	15	and	25	and	95		1 45		1
DISPENSARY DISTRICT.	Under 1 year.		under 5 years.		under 15 years.		under 25 years.		25 and under 35 years.		35 and under 45 years.		45 years and upwards.		
Dis	М.	F.	M.	F.	М.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	М.	F.	Total.
No.1	•••		•••		$\frac{1}{2}$	4	3	3	7	6	6	6	8	5	50
2	•••				2	3	10	18	10	7	6	9	2	3	70
3	•••	• • •	• - •	•••	5	5	7	15	10	20	6	14	6	5	93
4	•••			• • •	2	5	3	14	5	11	1	2	1		44
5			•••		1		2	2	6	5	1	1	1	1	20
6				•••	2	2	10	8	5	5	2	2	1	2	39
7														1	1
8			•••	• • •			1			2		***			3
9					1	1	4	3	3	7	2	2	1	1	25
10		\	• • •		2	3	4	7	7	7	2	2	1	5	40
11					1	2	7	6	. 4.	9	3	9		2	43
12	, •••			•••		2	6	13	6	4	1	7	1	3	48
13	•••	٠		•••		2	1	3	1	3	•••	1		2	13
14	•••	• • •				•••		•••			•••	• • •	,		
15	•••	• • •	• • •		3	3	14	17	4	15	8	13	11	9	97
Total	,			•••	21	32	72	109	68	101	38	68	33	39	581

TABLE No. 41.

Shewing the occupation or social condition, by sexes, of persons notified as suffering from Tuberculosis of the Lung during the year (52 weeks) 1911.

					,				
Occupation or Social Condition.		Male.	.Female.	Total _.	Occupation or Social Condition.		Male	.Femaie	.Total.
Baker	• • •	1	• • •	1	Housewife	•••		104	104
Blacksmith		1	•••	1	Ironturner		1	•••	1
Boilermaker		4	•••	4	,, apprent	ice	4	•••	4
Boxmaker			3	3	Labourer (out	door)	45	•••	45
Butcher	• • •	1	•••	1	,, (indoor)	•••	30	•••	30
Butler	•••	1		1	Laundress		• • •	3	3
Carpenter		5		5	Librarian	•••	1	•••	1
Carter		5	•••	5	Linenlapper	•••	1	•••	1
Cementer		1	•••	1	Loftman	•••	1	•••	1
Charwoman	• • •	• • •	2	2	Mechanic				
Clerk		10	2	12	apprentice	•••	2		2
Clockmaker		1	•••	1	Message boy		1	•••	1
Collar Examin	ier	•••	1	1	Mill and Fac	tory			
Compositor		1		1	workers—				
Confectioner	•••	2		2	Carder	•••		1	1
Dealer		3	1	4	Cleaner		2	•••	2
Domestic Serv	ant	• • •	4	4	Doffer			8	8
Dressmaker	•••	• • •	1	1	Drawer	•••		5	5
Driller		1		1	Flaxdresser		1	3	4
Embroiderer	•••	• • •	4	4	Heckler	•••	1	•••	1
Engineer					Oiler	•••	1	•••	1
(apprentice)	• • •	2	•••	2	Preparer	•••	3	•••	$\hat{3}$
Farmer	• • •	1	•••	1	Reeler			15	15
Fireman	• • •	1	•••	1	Rover			19	19
Fishmonger	•••	1	•••	1	Spinner	•••		37	37
Fitter	•••	1	•••	1	Weaver	•••		28	28
appren	tice	2	•••	2	Winder	•••	•••	11	11
Folder	•••	•••	3	3	Yarndresser			1	1
Gardener	•••	1	•••	1	Yarndrier	•••	1		1
Grocer	•••	1	•••	1	Moulder		1	•••	1
Hairdresser	•••	3	•••	3	Musician		1	•••	1
Hotel Assistan	t	•••	1	1	Office Boy		1	•••	1
Housekeeper	•••	•••	7	7	Packer	•••	4	•••	4
				- 1			•	•••	7

Occupation or Social Condition.	M	ale,Femal	e,Total.	Occupation or Social Condition. Male. Female. Total.
Painter	•	1	1	Stoker 1 1
Patternmaker		1	1	Stone-cutter 4 4
Pensioner	. :	2	2	Tailor 4 4
Plumber	. :	2	2	Tailoress 1 1
Porkcutter		1	1	Tobacco Spinner 2 2
Porter	•	1	1	Typist 1 1
Poulterer	•	1	1	Unemployed 13 13
Rivetter		ı	1	Upholstress 1
Rope worker		. 5	5	Vicefolder 2 2
School Children	24	1 21	45	Workers in Print-
School Teacher		. 1	1	works 1 1
Shoemaker	. 9	2	$\overline{2}$,, in Tobacco
Shop Assistant	. 18	3 1	19	Factory 5 5
Smoother		. 12	12	,, in Ware-
Stableman	2		2	house 15 15
Steel Worker			1	10 10
Stitcher	• •	. 18	18	232 349 581

TABLE No. 42

Shewing the number of cases of Tuberculosis of the Lung notified in each of the several Dispensary Districts, pursuant to the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908, and the number which on investigation shewed a previous family history of Phthisis, and the number in which there was no family history of Phthisis.

Dispensary District.	showing	of Patients previous y history.	shewing N	of Patients to previous history.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Totals.
1	6	9	14	15	44
2	12	14	20	24	70
3	16	2 6	24	27	93
4	6	6	9	21	42
5	4	3	4	7	18
6	3	5	12	19	39
7	•••	•••		1	1
8	1	1		1	3
9	2	2	9	10	23
10	3	13	13	14	43
11	3	7	11	16	37
12	6	10	8	17	41
13	1	3	1	8	13
14			•••	•••	···
15	3	19	34	3 6	92
Totals	66	118	159	216	559

Males, history unknown ... 7
Females, ,, ... 15

TABLE No. 43.

Shewing by age periods and sexes the number of persons admitted to the Forster Green Hospital and the Dispensary Districts in which they reside, during the year (52 weeks) 1911.

Dispensary District	and	ears under 20	and	years under 10	and	vears under 50	ar	years id ards	
	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	M.	F.	Total
1	1	1	2		•••		•••		4
2	•••	6	6	6	2	3	•••	•••	23
3	1	4	8	10	2	•••			25
4	4	5	9	9	•••	1	•••		28
5	•••	1	4	1	•••	• • •			6
6	1	1	7	5		1	•••	•••	15
7	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••		
8	•••	1	1				•••		2
9	1	3	9	6	2	1			22
10	4	1	4	6	2	1			18
11	5	7	7	5	3	3		• • • •	30
12	2	•••	2	8	•••	1		•••	13
13		2	3	3				•••	8
14	··· .		•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	
15	1	3	2	4	1		1		12
Total	20	35	64	63	12	11	1		206

TABLE No. 44.

Shewing by age periods and sexes the number of persons discharged from the Sanatorium, Whiteabbey, and the Dispensary Districts in which they reside, during the year (52 weeks) 1911.

Dispensary District	and	years under 20	and	years under 40	and	years under 50		years and vards	
	M.	F.	М.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
1	2	4	7	10	4	1	\ 1	1	30
2	•••	9	14	12	13	2			50
3	9	7	12	13	11	9	3		64
4	3	1	15	10	4	1	1	1	36
5	4	2	9	5	4	2			26
6	2		9	3	5	1			20
7		•••	•••	1	•••				1
8		1	6	4	•••	1	•••		12
9	3	3	16	9	9	7	•••		47
10	6	3	9	10	8	3	2		41
11	3	4	8	9	4	1	1		30
12	. 4	4	16	9	9	1	•••		43
13	1	1	1	1	2	•••	•••		6
14		•••		• • •	•••				
15	6	4	14	7	8	4	•••		43
Total	43	43	136	103	81	33	8	. 2	449

TABLE No. 45.

Shewing by age, periods and sexes, the number of persons who died in the Sanatorium, Whiteabbey, and the Dispensary Districts from which deceased were admitted during the year (52 weeks).

District	and and	10 years and under 20		ears under 10	40 years and under 60		a	60 years and upwards	
	М.	F.	М.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	Total
1	1	•••	2	• • •	•••		•••		3
2	1	3	4	6	1	1		•••	16
3	1	•••	1	1	4	•••	•••	•••	7
4	•••	1	4	•••	2		2	•••	9
5		1	3	•••	2	1	•••	•••	7
6		•••	4	1					5
7		•••	•••	•••				•••	•••
8				•••	•••		1	•••	1
9		1	2	2			•••	•••	5
10	•••	•••	2	•••	1	•••	•••	•••	3
11	***	•••	3	•••		•••	•••	•••	3
12	•••		5	1	4	•••			10
13	•••	•••	1	•••		•••		•••	i
14	• • •		•••	•••	•••				•••
15		•••	5	3	2	1	1		12
Total	3	6	36	14	16	3	4		S2

TABLE No. 46.

Shewing the number of Deaths registered as having been caused by Phthisis and Diseases of the Respiratory Organs during the twenty years, 1892—1911:—

Year		Phthisis	Diseases of the Respiratory Organs		Total
1892	•••	1,105	1,769	=	2,487
1893		1,016	1,564	=	2,580
1894		977	1,537	=	2,514
1895	•••	1,083	1,880	=	2,963
1896		1,008	1,640	=	2,648
1897	•••	995	1,675	=	2,670
1898	•••	1,044	1,658	=	2,702
1899		1,112	1,753	=	2,865
1900	•••	1,115	1,784	=	2,899
1901		1,092	1,636	=	2,728
190 2	•••	1,132	1,779	=	2,911
1903	•••	1,030	1,645	=	2,675
1904	•••	1,120	1,765	=	2,885
1905	•••	1,116	*1,055	=	2,171
1906	•••	1,015	*1,000	=	2,015
1907		926	*1,137	=	2,063
1908	•••	880	*1,210	_	2,090
1909		811	*1,130	_	1,941
1910	•••	825	*916	_	1,741
1911	 • E	802 exclusive of Pneumonia	* 700	=	1,590

TABLE No. 47.

Shewing the number of deaths registered as having been caused by Phthisis, and the annual rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population during the twenty years 1892-1911.

Year.	Population.		Number of Deaths.	Annual Rate per 1,000.
1892	261,046		1,105	4.2
1893	275,000	-	1,016	3 ·8
1894	285,000		977	3.6
1895	295,000		1,083	4.0
1896	300,000		1,008	3.6
1897	310,000		995	3· 5
1898	340,000		1,044	3.4
1899	350,000		1,112	3 ·2
1900	359,000		1,115	3.1
1901	350,862		1,092	3·1
1902	360,000		1,132	3.1
1903	360,000		1,030	2 ·8
1904	360,000		1,120	3.1
1905	360,000		1,116	3.1
1906	366,220		1,015	2.7 7
1907	370,163		926	2.5
1908	380,344		880	2.3
1909	386,576		811	2.1
1910	391,167		825	2·1
1911	386,449		802	2·1

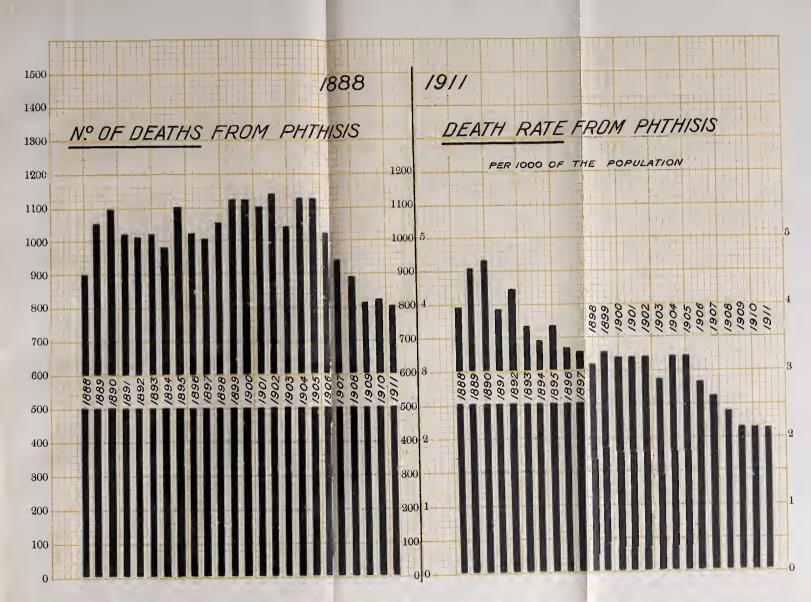




TABLE No. 48.—Con.

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	. 80 years and under 85	::	::9	177	: : : :	::::	:: e :	: -	:	:	1
	75 years and	:::	: : : - 9	ეთ 4 :	: : :	::::	:: :2::	: 61	:	:	
	70 years and	: :-	:::-9	10 :	- :::	-:::	10.7	: m	:	:	1
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	22 years and	:::	:::-8	340:	::::	::	3 99	ଚାଚା	:	:	i
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	15 years and	: :61	: : : :	:-::	7 : :	177	: r o	: : -	:	:	_
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	CAUSES OF DEATH.	NERVOUS SYSTEM ORGANS OF SENSE.	ronngrtis (un- rer rer the Spinal Cord	Cerebral Hemorrhage, Apoplexy . Softening of the Brain — . Paralysis without specified cause . General Paralysis of the Insane .	eral)	and Neuritis eases of the nervous syste of the eyes of the ears	III.—Diseases of the Circulatory System Pericarditis Acute endocarditis Organic Diseases of the Heart	of the Arteries, Atheromism, etc	Diseases of the Veins (Varices, Hemorrhoids, Phlebitis, etc.	Diseases of the Lymphatic system (Lymphangitis, etc.)	Hemorrhage; other Diseases of the Circulatory System

			83	<u> </u>	
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		-DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY. Congenital Debility Icterus, and Sclerema	Other Diseases peculiar to early		-Old Age. Senility	-AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES. Suicide by Poison Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation Suicide by Firearms Suicide by Firearms Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments Other Suicides Disoning by Food Other Acute Poisonings Burns Absorption of Deleterious Gases Accidental Drowning Traumatism by Cutting or Piercing Instruments Fraumatism by Fall Traumatism by Fall T
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	22 years and		:- :	385
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INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Infantile Mortality, by which is meant the number of deaths of infants under one year old per 1,000 births registered.

During the year there were 10,984 births registered, and during the same period 1,409 children under one year old died. This gives a rate of 128 per 1,000, as compared with 143 in 1910, 139 in 1909, 147 in 1908, and 135 in 1907. With the exception of the year 1884, when the number of deaths registered was 126 per 1,000 births, this is the lowest number registered within the past 37 years, which is as far back as the records of the Department extend.

The principal causes of death among infants are debility, prematurity of birth, diarrhea, measles, whooping cough, convulsions, accidents, bronchitis, and pneumonia. Of these diseases diarrhea is accountable for by far the greatest number of deaths, and this disease itself is very largely caused by improper feeding. It is always found to be most prevalent among the poorer classes, who, either from lack of knowledge or other causes, seem to be more unfortunate in their endeavours to rear children by artificial feeding.

The baneful effects of artificial feeding under certain circumstances are clearly demonstrated by a comparison of the death rate among infants in rural and urban districts. In the rural districts, as a rule, we find that the infantile death rate is much lower than in urban districts, and that the methods of feeding differ in this respect, that while in purely rural districts artificial feeding is rare and the death rate low; amongst the working-class population in urban districts artificial feeding is common and the death rate generally high. This is largely borne out by the high rate of mortality which we find in certain districts of the City, and which are principally inhabited by the working classes, viz., Dispensary Districts Nos. 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, and 15.

It is more than possible that these unsatisfactory results are partially due to the fact that many of the mothers work in mills and factories till within a few days of the birth of their children, and return to work again as soon as their employers will permit. There can be no doubt that this has a prejudicial effect during the prenatal period, and that the absence of the mother from the home and the care of the child greatly militates against the chance of rearing a healthy baby.

It may be said that, holding these views, why are steps not taken to prevent mothers and expectant mothers from engaging in such work. The reply is, that there is no legal power to prevent them doing so, and that in many instances it is absolutely necessary for the mother of the family to engage in such work in order to support the family or assist in doing so, as for instance in the case of a widow left without support, or a woman whose husband is out of employment or engaged in work not sufficiently remunerative to support the family.

With regard to the other principal causes of infantile mortality, there is little to add except to advise the putting into practice the precautions recommended in the sections dealing with Whooping Cough, Measles, &c.

The Health Visitors and other Officers of the Department are constantly engaged in giving advice and distributing literature dealing fully with the precautions to be taken for the protection of infant life.

TABLE No. 50.

Shewing the number of Deaths of Infants under One Year old from stated Causes in Weeks and Months notified to this Department by the Registrar of Belfast and Knock Cemeteries, also those investigated under the Notification of Births Act, 1907, during the year 1911.

CA	USE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.			4–5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths	1 Year and	under 2 Years.	3 Years.	3 and under 4 Years.	4 and under 5 Years.	Total Deaths under 5 Years.	Grand Total.
	ALL CAUSES.	м. F	м. F.	M. F.	м. г.	M. F	г. м.	F. M.	F.M.	F. M. F	.м. ғ.	м. F.	M. F.	м. г.	м. F.	M. F	м. г.	м.	F. M.	F. M	i. F.	м. г.	м. ғ.	м. г.	
Common Infectious Diseases Diarrhœal Diseases Wasting Diseases Tuberculous Diseases	Smail-pox Chicken-pox Measles Scarlet Fever Diphtheria: Croup Whooping Cough Diarrhea, all forms Enteritis (not tuberculous) Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh Premature Birth Congenital Defects Injury at Birth Want of Breast-milk Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus Tuberculous Meningitis Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterita Other Tuberculous Diseases Erysipelas Syphilis Rickets Meningitis (not tuberculous) Cerebro-Spinal Convulsions Bronchitis Laryngitis Pneumonia Suffocation, overlaying Other Causes	77 5 2 1 38 2 1, 4	1 2 2 1 2	3 5 1 1 1 1	3 3 3 2 3 3 4 4 4 1 1 1 2	2 1 66 1 1 2 14 4	3 6 2 1 68 3 6 48 17 11 8 2 8 3 3 3 3 3	1 3 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1.	6 13 1 9 6 3 2 1 8 5 2 1 2 1 2 4 7 6 2 4 1	5 6 4 2 1 1	1 2 1 1 1 1	7 6144 2 4 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 4 1 6 3 2 3	2 1 3 1 1 1 1 1	2	2 1		13 106 3 1 1 109 8 16 6 51 51 55 2 2 35 12	11						2 1 27 207 116 25 177 11 1 189 9 2 15 1 8 10 19 83 105 2 5 5 20 51
	Total	. 128	96 36 3	30 26 2	25 26 19	216	1706	3 54 67	75062	5251	37 34 2	3312	28 23 2	27 21 2	1 24	6 15	8 26 17	633	503						. 1136



TABLE No. 51

Shewing the number of Deaths of Children between One and Five Years of age notified to this Department by the Registrar of Belfast and Knock Cemeteries during the year 1911.

CA	USE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths	_	1 Year and	under 2 Years.	2 and under	3 Years.	3 and under		4 and under	5 Years.	Total Deaths	under 3 rears.	Grand Total.
	ALL CAUSES.	M. F.	м. г.	M. F.	м. ғ.	м. г.	м. ғ.	M. F.	м. г.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	м. ғ.	M. F.	м. г.	M. F.	м. F.	м.	F.	м.	F.	м.	F.	м.	F.	м.	F.	М.	F.	
Common Infectious Diseases Diarrhœal Diseases Wasting Diseases Tuberculous Diseases	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus Tuberculous Meningitis Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterita																				15 4 1 1 7							2 7, 5 10 23 13 11 1 3 20 14 15		2 10 12 24 39 35 21 6 33 19 28 5 2
	Meningitis (not tuberculous) ,, Cerebro-Spinal Convulsions Bronchitis Laryngitis Pneumonia Suffocation, overlaying Other Causes																			7 10 11 3 22	11 17 4 32 	6 4 14 1	2 4 5 10 1 8	1 1 2 2	1 1 1 8 8	1 1 4 2	1 1 3 5	13 16 20 7 42 1 16	11 16 24 4 53 1 26	24 32 44 11 95 2 42
	Total																			140	136	60	55	25	38	18	18	243	247	490



NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.

During the year (52 weeks) ended the 30th December, there were 9,476 births notified pursuant to the above Act; of these 4,765 were males and 4,506 females, the sex in 205 instances being omitted. Of the total number notified to the Department 305 were stillborn. number registered, as per the returns of the Registrar-General, was 10,984. Stillbirths not being included in these returns, they must therefore be deducted from the total notified to the Department; there is thus 1,813, or 16.50 per cent., of births unaccounted for. In the previous year there were 1,675 births, or 15.39 per cent., not notified. It will thus be seen that the number of births not notified was 1.11 per cent. greater. It is regrettable that the terms of the Act are not more fully complied with, for while I have reason to believe that the great majority of those not notified are born in houses which in all probability it would not be considered necessary to visit, yet it is more than probable there are others born under circumstances which it would be most necessary to visit if we could obtain the information which the Act intended should be given, and besides this deficit renders the statistics on this subject somewhat unsatisfactory. As before mentioned, 9,476 notifications were received, and of these 6,422 were visited by our Health Visitors. It will thus be seen that of the total notifications 70 per cent. were under supervision, and in all 15,414 visits were made in connection therewith.

Cases not notified by Medical Practitioners are specially dealt with, particularly those occurring in the practice of unqualified midwives. In the latter the cases are visited at the earliest possible moment after receipt of the notification, while those attended by Medical Practitioners are not visited during the time they are in attendance.

The experience gained since the adoption of this Act has made it possible to determine more accurately the cases requiring immediate attention, that is to say, many of the mothers and the nurses being personally known, and to this knowledge I attribute in some degree the decided improvement which has taken place during the year in the preservation of infant life, reducing infantile mortality by 15 per 1,000 during the year.

The Babies' Clubs, as in previous years, gave much assistance to poor mothers by supplying food and clothing at a nominal figure, and in many instances without any charge when the cases were necessitous owing to sickness or unemployment.

The Municipal Fund for Poor Children has been of great service in supplying milk for the use of babies during times of straitened circumstances. This fund is one which should commend itself most strongly, owing to the fact that every penny is expended for the relief of hungry babies, no expense being incurred in administration. Before granting relief from this fund, careful enquiries are made into the circumstances and habits of the family. The participators in the benefits of this fund are under a deep debt of gratitude to Councillor Dr. Trimble, who has been indefatigable in his endeavours to raise money for it. The fund has also been generously supported by Mrs. Maxwell Smith.

During the year the sum of £83 14s 0d was expended in the relief of necessitous cases, when 281 families received temporary assistance. Many sad cases were met with by our Health Visitors, where the homes presented all the appearance of want and destitution through sickness or want of work. Not infrequently a house is discovered (through the notification of a birth) where the father is stricken by that fell disease Tuberculosis, probably unable to work, or at best only one or two days in the week, and a wife and five or six young children to support. These are about the worst cases to be dealt with, because there is danger of the children contracting the disease from the father, he being unwilling to seek hospital treatment for himself, knowing that by so doing they will be deprived of whatever little he is able to earn for their support. These are cases in which the Insurance Act ought to be of great value in relieving the family from want while the father is having a chance of recovery in a Sanatorium.

Occasionally mothers of intemperate habits are met with, and this is a class particularly hard to improve. They are unreliable so far as the care of their children is concerned, and are dirty and slovenly in their habits. This class of mother is generally prolific, but they are not successful as regards rearing their offspring. These cases were visited frequently, and in some instances it was found necessary to apply to the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, in order to deal with them, and in some cases marked improvement followed. Mothers of this class, however, were not met with so frequently as in former years.

Much trouble and loss of time is occasioned owing to wrong addresses being given in the notifications, and this occurs most frequently in connection with cases delivered in the Union and Maternity Hospitals. I do not attribute any blame to the officials, as I believe every effort is made to obtain correct addresses, but I believe that a certain class of

expectant mothers who go to these institutions, more especially the Union Hospital, deliberately give incorrect information regarding themselves for obvious reasons.

Special attention has been paid to illegitimate babies, and it may be stated generally that when these were born in the homes of their mothers they were well cared for. In a number of cases the mothers returned to their homes during meal hours, in order to breast-feed their babies.

In some districts of the City, particularly in the Northern division, many of the mothers before marriage had been employed in mills and factories, and after marriage many of them still continued to work there even after they had become mothers of several children. The husbands of these women were in nearly all cases labourers, perhaps only being employed casually, so that in these cases the earnings of the mothers form a very substantial part of the upkeep of the home. There can be no doubt that the absence of the mothers from the homes has a very prejudicial effect on the health and happiness of the children of such parents.

With regard to deaths of prematurely born children and stillbirths, it was found that in the great majority of cases the mothers had worked in mills, factories, &c., until immediately before the birth of their children, some of them attributing the cause to accidents.

Breast-feeding of infants is almost universal in this City among the working-class mothers during the first month, but after this period the number rapidly diminishes for various reasons, but principally through the necessity for the mothers returning to work, and from this stage artificial feeding increases. Generally speaking, there is a decided improvement in the methods of artificial feeding and care of babies. The long tubes are not quite so frequently used now, although there are still far too many of them to be found in spite of all the advice which has been given against them. In some districts of the City, however, they have almost disappeared, and a very cheap and handy feeding bottle is in use, made by drawing a special teat over the neck of any convenient sized bottle, a complete bottle is thus obtainable at a cost of about 3d.

A number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was discovered, and the grave nature of the disease was pointed out to the mothers, with the fortunate result that medical advice was obtained and proper treatment applied in time to save the eyes of the children. The majority of these cases were found to have occurred in the hands of unqualified midwives, who did not appear to have taken sufficient or proper care of the eyes of the children at the time of birth.

Many deaths were caused amongst children under one year by epidemic Diarrhœa in the months of July, August, and September, while Bronchitis and Pneumonia were very fatal amongst babies in November and December.

Instructions were given to mothers in hygiene, food values, artificial feeding, &c. (although breast feeding was invariably recommended when possible), and in the proper methods of clothing and bathing their babies.

95

Shewing the Number of Infants visited in the several Dispensary Districts, the age period of Mothers, and the TABLE No. 52.

								93											
	ed before gaibee¶	I ID!	1	7	12	2	_	3	:	6	2	7	S.	11	:	:	12	72	
	bənidmed BaibəəF	I CO	14	12	84	116	110	5	÷	49	75	102	19	57	∞	:	200	851	
	rtificial Reding	¥ I	22	58	59	29	32	40	-	23	45	32	24	08	10	:	53	546	
	Grand Breast Total Fed		344	533	608	216	339	209	22	31	410	443	331	787	93	:	386	4953	
	Grand Total		381	019	964	401	482	257	23	112	532	584	379	935	111	:	651	6422	
	Total	ĮŦ	200	293	457	185	239	117	6	09	263	266	217	415	43	:	327	3091	
	To	M	181	317	507	216	243	140	14	52	569	318	162	520	89	- :	324	3331	
	40 years and upwards	ĬΉ	7	9	17	∞	18	:		4	10	17	11	25	ß	:	23	152	
dıng.	40 yea upw	M	6	7	59	10	13	:	1	2	17	17	11	22	4	:	37	179	101.
Methods of Feeding.	35 to 40 years	伍	42	69	80	12	51	17	:	10	52	45	38	53	. 11	:	37	517	
thods	35 t	M	36	72	96	16	49	24	2	15	57	58	28	81	.∞	:	45	581	Addresses,
Me	30 to 35 years	ᄄ	46	69	115	32	63	23	2	7	85	54	53	. 88	77	:	71	713	Wrong
	30 t	M	35	77	105	39	59	25	5	9	86	88	33	108	15	:	61	755	
	25 to 30 years	江	64	86	122	41	63	29	4	24	75	87	56	123	15	:	91	880	
	25 t	M	99	68	144	45	99	36	4	17	72	77	43	i48	: 29	:	91	927	
	21 to 25 years	T	22	41	103	47	36	27		6	40	51	47	94	6	:	92	619	
	21 t	M	28	61	119	47	44	32	61	10	21	09	30	124	6	:	92	663	
	Under 21 years	Ħ	16	22	20	45	00	21	-	9	H	12	12	32	1	:	13	210	
	Ur 21 J	M	7	11	20	59	12	23	:	01	4	17	17	37	က	:	14	226	
	District No.		1	2	တ	4	ō	9	7	œ	6:	10	11	12	13	14	15	[otal	

TABLE No. 53.

Shewing the Number of Still Births in the several Dispensary Districts, pursuant to Notification of Births Act, and the Age Period of Mothers.

District No.	Un 21 y	der ears	21 t	to 25	25 t	o 3 0	30 t	:0 35	35 t	to 40	40 a	nd up	To	tal	Grand
Dist	M	F	M	F	М	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T. C.
1	1			2	2	2		1	1	2	1		5	7	12
2	2		3	1	2	2	2	1	7	1	2	ļ	18	5	23
3			7	4	1	2	3	2	5	6	2	1	18	15	33
4	1		2	2	3	2	4	2	1				11	6	17
5 :	2	3	2	• • •	2		5	3	3	3	1	1	15	10	25
6	•••	•••	•••	2	1	1	2	• • •			* • •		3	3	6
7	•••	•••	•••	• • •	• • •	•••	•••	1	•••		•••		••••	1	1
8		• • •	•••		•••	3	•••	1			• • •	•••	•••	4	4
9		•••	1	2		•••	1	•••	3	1	•••	•••	5	3	8
10	2	•••	1	1	2	4	3	•••	•••	•••	2	•••	10	5	15
11	•••	1		2		3	1	4	1	4	1	1	3	15	18
12	2	2	7	1	7	1	5	4	2	2	• • •	2	23	12	35
13	1			•••	•••		1	• • •	•••	•••	•••	1	2	1	3
14	•••			•••			•••		•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••
15	3	1	3		4		3	1	2	2		•••	15	4	19
Total	14	7	2 6	17	24	20	30	20	25	21	9	6	128	91	219

Wrong Addresses, 2.

Shewing the number of Illegitimate Children visited in the several Dispensary Districts, the age period of Mothers, and the Method of Feeding, during the year 1911. TABLE No. 54.

	Died before	nng	:	1			:	:	:	÷	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	2
	Died befo	reeding					•	•	•		•			······································			•	
	Com- bined	reeding	2	61	13	4	. 5	7	:	`∞	9	14	4	7	:	:	9	78
	Artifici- ally		3	∞	12	18	16	12	:	īC	6	9 .	10	19	က	:	∞	131
-	Breast Fed		12	7	16	∞	:		2	2	:	9	13	27	:	:	∞	102
	Grand Total		19	18	41	30	21	20	2	15	15	26	27	53	4	:	22	313
	Total	[H	11	7	26	17	7	6	1	6	12	15	13	19	က	:	14	150 163
0	To	M	_∞	11	15	13	14	11	-	9	က	11	14	34	-		∞	150
	ears d ards	F	:	:	:	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	;	-
	40 years and upwards	M	:	:	:	2	:	:	;	:	:	-	:	-	:	:	1	12 11 5
	35 to 40 years	F	-	:	_	2	:	-	:	:	:	_	2	:	-	:	61	1
Į	35 t	M	2	_	2		-	:	:	2	:	y(ÇĬ	÷	:,	÷	:	12
	30 to 35 years	Į	_	:	:	3	:	8	;	က	8	2	2	:	:	:	2	19
Ĺ	30 t	M	,	_	2	2	:	2	;	***	:	:	:	_	:	:	-	11
	5 to 30 years	H	-	2	က	9	8	-		2	:	2	1	5	:	:	73	32
	21 to 25 25 to 30 years	M	:	. 2	_	7	1	4	-	-	-	2	32	7	:	;	7	59
	21 to 25 years	ĮΉ	9	2	16	-	4	4	:	-	6	4	9	00	2	:	5	89
1	21 ye	M	2	5	9	7	œ	2	:	_	2	က	9	12	:	:	2	51
D	Under 21 years	H	C1	8	9	4	:	:	:	က	:	8	2	9	:	:	8	32
L	Un 21 3	M	3	2	4	4	4	8	:		;	4	-	13		:	2	42
ĺ			:	i	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
			:	:	;	:	:	:	:	:	÷	:	:	:	:	:	:	Total
I			-	7	හ	Ţ	S	9	7	∞	6	10	11	12	13	14	15	H

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT.

SUMMARY.

Cases	investigated					6,422
,,	visited a second time	•••	•••	•••		3,220
23	., third time			•••		1,766
,,	,, fourth time	•••		•••		1,105
,,	,, fifth time		•••			806
,,	,, sixth time	•••	•••			435
,,	,, seventh time			•••	•••	392
,,	" cighth time	•••		•••	•••	178
,,	,, ninth time					143
,,	,, tenth time					91
,,	,, eleventh time					52
,,	,, twelfth time		•••			30
.,	,, thirteenth time		•••			15
,,	,, fourteenth time		•••		•••	9
,,	,, fifteenth time					4
Visits	paid to cases investigated in 1910					746
				Tot	al,	15,414
Numb	er of deaths investigated				1,547	
					,-	
"	,, not visited in good circu		ces		79	
,,			ces		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1,626
"	illigitimate births	umstano 	•••		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1,626 360
		umstano 	•••		79	360
	illigitimate births (of these 47 v	umstand vere wr 	•••		79	360 219
,,	illigitimate births (of these 47 v still births cases reported to Charitable So	unstand vere wr cieties	 ong addi 	 resses)		360 219 65
"	illigitimate births (of these 47 v still births cases reported to Charitable So ,, ,, N.S.P.C. C	unstand vere wr cieties Children	 ong addi 	 resses) 	 	360 219 65 56
" "	illigitimate births (of these 47 v still births cases reported to Charitable So ,, ,, N.S.P.C. C ,, assisted by Municipal M	umstand vere wr cieties children Milk Fu	 ong addi 	 resses) 	 	360 219 65 56 281
"	illigitimate births (of these 47 v still births cases reported to Charitable So ,, ,, N.S.P.C. C ,, assisted by Municipal M initial visits paid to Union Mar	 vere wr cieties Children Milk Fu ternity	 ong addi nd Hospital	resses) cases	 	360 219 65 56 281 292
" " " " " "	illigitimate births (of these 47 v still births cases reported to Charitable So ,, ,, N.S.P.C. C ,, assisted by Municipal M	 vere wr cieties Children Milk Fu ternity	 ong addi nd Hospital	resses) cases	 	360 219 65 56 281 292 43
?? ?? ?? ??	illigitimate births (of these 47 v still births cases reported to Charitable So ,, ,, N.S.P.C. C ,, assisted by Municipal M initial visits paid to Union Mar	 vere wr cieties Children Milk Fu ternity	 ong addi nd Hospital	resses) cases	 	360 219 65 56 281 292 43 38
;; ;; ;; ;;	illigitimate births (of these 47 v still births cases reported to Charitable So ,, ,, N.S.P.C. C ,, assisted by Municipal M initial visits paid to Union Mar wrong addresses returned from U	 vere wr cieties Children Milk Fu ternity	 ong addi nd Hospital	resses) cases Hospital		360 219 65 56 281 292 43 38 90
;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;;	illigitimate births (of these 47 v still births cases reported to Charitable So ,, N.S.P.C. C ,, assisted by Municipal M initial visits paid to Union Mar wrong addresses returned from U visits paid to Creches ,, Handy-women ,, Trained Nurses	unstand vere wr cieties Children Milk Fu ternity Jnion M	ong addi nd Hospital aternity	resses) cases Hospital	 	360 219 65 56 281 292 43 38 90 27
;; ;; ;; ;; ;;	illigitimate births (of these 47 v still births cases reported to Charitable So ,, ,, N.S.P.C. C ,, assisted by Municipal M initial visits paid to Union Mar wrong addresses returned from U visits paid to Creches ,, Handy-women ,, Trained Nurses ,, Union Maternity I	vere wr cieties children dilk Fu ternity Jnion M	ong addi nd Hospital aternity	cases Hospital	 	360 219 65 56 281 292 43 38 90
;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;;	illigitimate births (of these 47 v still births cases reported to Charitable So ,, N.S.P.C. C ,, assisted by Municipal M initial visits paid to Union Mar wrong addresses returned from U visits paid to Creches ,, Handy-women ,, Trained Nurses	vere wr cieties children dilk Fu ternity Jnion M	ong addi nd Hospital aternity	cases Hospital	79 	360 219 65 56 281 292 43 38 90 27 10
;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;;	illigitimate births (of these 47 v still births cases reported to Charitable So ,, ,, N.S.P.C. O ,, assisted by Municipal M initial visits paid to Union Mar wrong addresses returned from U visits paid to Creches ,, Handy-women ,, Trained Nurses ,, Union Maternity I statutory notices served re dir houses	were wr cieties children Milk Fu ternity Jnion M Hospita	ong addi ond Hospital aternity one in	cases Hospital	79 	360 219 65 56 281 292 43 38 90 27 10
;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;;	illigitimate births (of these 47 v still births cases reported to Charitable So ,, ,, N.S.P.C. O ,, assisted by Municipal M initial visits paid to Union Mar wrong addresses returned from U visits paid to Creches ,, Handy-women ,, Trained Nurses ,, Union Maternity I statutory notices served re dir	were wr cieties children Milk Fu ternity Jnion M Hospita	ong addi ond Hospital aternity one in	cases Hospital	 	360 219 65 56 281 292 43 38 90 27 10 45 781
;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;;	illigitimate births (of these 47 v still births cases reported to Charitable So ,, ,, N.S.P.C. O ,, assisted by Municipal M initial visits paid to Union Mar wrong addresses returned from U visits paid to Creches ,, Handy-women ,, Trained Nurses ,, Union Maternity I statutory notices served re dir houses	were wr cieties children Milk Fu ternity Jnion M Hospita rty and d over-c	ong addi nd Hospital aternity l over-cre	cases Hospital	 	360 219 65 56 281 292 43 38 90 27 10 45 781 242
;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;;	illigitimate births (of these 47 v still births cases reported to Charitable So ,, N.S.P.C. C ,, assisted by Municipal M initial visits paid to Union Ma wrong addresses returned from U visits paid to Creches ,, Handy-women ,, Trained Nurses ,, Union Maternity I statutory notices served re dir houses verbal notices given re dirty and	were wr cieties children Milk Fu ternity Jnion M Hospita rty and d over-c	ong addi nd Hospital aternity l over-cre	cases Hospital	79	360 219 65 56 281 292 43 38 90 27 10 45 781

TABLE No. 55

Shewing the number of Deaths of Infants under One Year old from stated Causes in Weeks and Months investigated by the Officers of the Department, pursuant to the Notification of Births Act, 1907, during the year 1911.

Enteritis (not tuberculous) Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh Premature Birth Congenital Defects Injury at Birth Want of Breast will	M. F.	1	2 1 1		1 1 2 2 41	 2 1 2	1 2 3 7		2 8 12 (6 4	5 8 6	6 6 9	Э 3 2 4 4 1				2	M. F.		64637		M	F, 6	
Chicken-pox Measles Scarlet Fever Diphtheria: Croup Whooping Cough Diarrhœa, all forms Enteritis (not tuberculous) Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh Premature Birth Congenital Defects Injury at Birth Want of Breast-milk	···	7 2	2 1	. 1 1 2 1	 1 1 2 2 41	1 2	3 7				7	9 3 2 4 4 1	12 3 3 3 2 3	3 2 3 3 2 2	2 1 3			1 2 49			 1 2 49	6 46	
Want of Breast-milk					1	1	1 1 1			1	1		1	1				9	5 48 1	 	 9 42 2	37 5 48 1	95 70 14 90 3
Tuberculous Meningitis Tuberculous Peritonitis:	2917	6 7	7 6 8		48	31	10 10	5	5 4 3	2 2 1	2 1	. 3	1 1	1		1		74 5	55 1		74	55 1	 129 2
Other Tuberculous Diseases Erysipelas Syphilis Rickets Meningitis (not tuberculous) , Cerebro-Spinal Convulsions Pronchitis	. 1 1	5	5 5 2	2 2 3	1 8 1		1 3 3 4 2		2 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 3 2	1	. 1	2 1	2 1 2	1				3 1 6 2 15 17	3 1 1 1 1 20		 3 1 6 2 15 17	 3 1 1 1 20 11	6 2 7 3 35 28
Pneumonia Suffocation, overlaying	2 3	1 1		1	1 1 6	1 7	2 3 1 4		1 4		1	1 1	2	2	1 1		2	10 7 18 1	7 4 10		10 7 18	7 4 10	17 11 28



DISINFECTION.

This work is carried out free of all cost to all classes of the community where infectious disease has occurred in the homes. In such cases the house is first visited by one of the Sanītary Inspectors, who disinfects the infected room or rooms and their contents as far as may be with one of the various forms of disinfectants, such as sulphur, dioxide gas, formalin, carbolic vapour, or by spray with a disinfecting solution; the bedding, wearing apparel, &c., are then removed to the Disinfecting Station, and there treated with steam under pressure, and returned to the home free of cost.

A notice is then served on the owner or occupier to remove the paper from walls, and have them and the ceilings limewashed with fresh-burnt lime.

In the case of Typhus Fever, or where considered necessary, every known contact is removed to the Station, and there subjected to a bath charged with a disinfectant while his clothes are disinfected with steam.

Formerly the Corporation did not possess a Disinfecting Station of their own, the work being carried out through an arrangement with the Belfast Board of Guardians, for which the Corporation paid the sum of £300 per annum. This arrangement has now been discontinued, owing to the fact that during the past year the Corporation erected a Station equipped with one of the most up-to-date steam disinfectors, laundry apparatus, baths, &c.

This establishment worked under the immediate supervision of the Department has been found most convenient and satisfactory, as formerly it was often most difficult, and in many instances impossible, to have bedding, wearing apparel, &c., disinfected and returned the same day when it was absolutely necessary that the owners should have them, being required for immediate use.

It has been possible to effect a certain amount of economy through the use of the Station, as since its erection, instead of detaining and supporting Typhus Fever contacts and the destroying of all their clothing, they now undergo a process of disinfection and return to their homes. In connection with the Station there is a department for the distribution of disinfecting fluid, which is given free of cost to every applicant in whose home infectious disease has occurred, as well as to all those who are considered not to be in a position to purchase it for themselves. This is done with a view to encourage the cleaning and care of the homes, and is found to be taken advantage of by many thousands of the inhabitants.

MILK SUPPLY.

There are 200 cowsheds situate within the County Borough. These were inspected frequently, and kept under close supervision, the requirements of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops (Ireland) Order of 1908 and the Local Bye-laws made pursuant to same being strictly enforced. The dairy business has now reached a very high standard in this City; in fact, I believe, that few others will compare with it. Many new cowsheds have been erected, and those formerly in existence have been greatly improved as regards light, ventilation, and drainage. There is, however, a small number which I hope to see removed from the register at an early date.

Generally speaking the milk supplied to the citizens is of excellent quality. The scarcity complained of in other districts in Ireland has not been met with in Belfast. There is, however, one regrettable feature, and that is that amongst a number of the poorer classes a sufficient quantity of fresh milk is not obtained for the family in preference to condensed milk, or any other substitute, which in almost every instance is machine-skimmed milk. There seems to be a feeling amongst the class referred to that the purchase of sweetmilk is a luxury which they cannot afford. Efforts are being made to educate the public as to the value of milk as a food for infants and invalids. The sooner this knowledge becomes general the better it will be for infants and public health generally.

I have still reason to complain of the manner in which milk is produced and handled in the rural districts and afterwards sent into the City. Even the cans in which the milk is conveyed by rail to the City are frequently in a very unsatisfactory condition on arrival. I have seen instances where the lids not fitting properly had pieces of newspaper between the top of can and the lid, in order to prevent the loss of milk. I have also seen cloths of unsatisfactory appearance used for the same purpose, and on the removal of the lid particles of dirt of various descriptions have been observed; the seams inside the cans containing caseine in a decomposing state. Unfortunately in these cases no action can be taken, as the milk has already been sold before delivery in town, as the Dairy Regulations only apply to milk that is for sale. There is no reason why these unsatisfactory conditions should exist, as a little care would prevent this, and the milk itself, if handled properly and kept thoroughly clean, would be of higher value and would keep fresh longer.

While there are many byres in the rural districts which come up to the standard of modern requirements, the owners of which make every effort to produce a pure milk supply, it is regrettable to have to report that there is a great number which are very far below the standard, both as regards construction and methods employed in the care of cattle and the production of milk. Recently I inspected a number of dairies in the rural districts from which milk is supplied to Belfast, and the conditions I observed fully confirm this statement. In two instances the condition of the byres was so bad from the accumulation of manure liquid and solid as to be almost unbelievable; in six instances I was refused permission to inspect, the owners of the dairies gave me to understand that they had been instructed by the Officers of the Local Authority to refuse permission to any person from Belfast. Two of the dairies which I inspected on this occasion had never been registered nor were they officially inspected.

Return shewing the number of Cowkeepers, and the number of Cows in each of the several Dispensary Districts.

			Numl	per of	Cowsheds in which tructural
Dispensary District.	Localities in which Cowshed are situate.	ds	Cow-keepers.	Cows.	Altera- tions were carried out
No. 1. Dock,					
No. 2. Duncairn.	Antrim Road Glentrassna Street Salisbury Avenue Old Cavehill Road Henderson's Avenue Cosgrove Street	•••	2 1 1 1 2	23 15 2 28 5 15	0 1 0 0 1 0
No. 3. Shankill	M'Tier Street Berlin Street Snugville Street Emmerson Street Conlon Street Beechpark Street Conningsby Street Rosapenna Street Glenview Street Ballyclare Street Old Park Avenue Old Park Road Agnes Street Old Lodge Road		1 1 1 1 2 4 1 2 1 1 4	2 14 20 7 1 22 49 14 6 5 5 88 2 4	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0
			22	239	4

Dispensary District	Locality in which Cowshed are situate	ds	Number Cow- kecpers	er of Cows	Cowsheds in which Structural Altera- tions were carried out
No. 4. Workhouse.	Athol Lane Beit Street Turin Street Thalia Street Donegall Road Utility Street Felt Street Donegall Avenue Falls Avenue Northbrooke Street		1 2 2 2 8 2 1 3 5 1 1	2 21 31 27 125 20 5 48 41. 26 2	0 0 1 1 4 0 0 0 1 1 0 0
No. 5. Millfield	Lawnbrooke Avenue Aberdeen Street Shankill Road Westmoreland Street Peter's Hill Brown Street		1 1 1 1 1 1 1	12 42 25 24 160 4	0 1 1 0 0 1

	T. W. Link Countries	Num	ber of	Cowsheds in which Structural
Dispensary District	Locality in which Cowsheds are situate	Cow- keepers	Cows	Altera- tions were carried out
No. 6. College	Havelock Place Posnett Street Stranmillis Road Malone Road	0	1 31 67 79	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$
		8	178	5
No. 7. Greencastle	Shore Road and Greencastle	7	156	1
No. 8. Ligoniel	Ardoyne, Ballysillan Old Park and Ligoniel	17 2	283 3	2 0
		19	286	2
No. 9. Falls	Excise Street Distillery Street Little Distillery Street Sheels Street Whiterock Road Andersonstown	2 1 1 1 3 6	12 36 8 2 57 156	0 0 0 0 1 1
			<i></i> 11	2

Dispensary District	Locality in which Cowsheds are situate	Numb	oer of Cows	Cowsheds in which Structural Altera- tions were carried	
No. 10. Woodvale	Ohio Street Lanark Street		2 1 1 1 1 17 23	137 16 7 6 16 321 503	out 3 1 0 0 1 8 13
No. 11. Ravenhill	Cregagh Road Castlereagh Road Haypark Avenue Hamilton Place Imperial Street Omeath Street Ormeau Road Pear Street Portallo Street Ravenhill Gardens Perry Street Ardenlee Avenue Ravenhill Avenue		1 2 1 2 1 5 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	8 67 20 50 11 22 91 3 12 5 8 6 16 33 4 22 33 20	0 1 2 0 2 0 3 0 1 1 4 0 0 2 0 2 0 1 1 1 0 0
			28	431	18

Dispensary District	Locality in which Cowsheds are situate	Num Cow- keepers	ber of	Cowsheds in which Structural Altera- tions were carried out
No. 12. Newtownards Road	Humber Street Severn Street	4	6 7 13	1 0
No. 13. Ballyhackamore	Ballyhackamore Belmont Avenue Glenmacken Bloomfield Avenue Elmsdale Street Grace Avenue Greenvale Street Lovett Street Knock Laburnum Lane Sydenham Holywood Road	1 1 2 1 1 1 1 8 1 3	22 14 12 42 19 3 11 6 113 14 16 20	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 3 0 2 1
No. 14. Ballymaghan				
No. 15. Central	Cyprus Avenue Leeson Street Osman Street Raglan Street Joy Street Barrack Street Durham Street	2 2 1 1 2 1 1	19 37 7 4 16 6 16	0 1 0 0 0 0 0

SUMMARY.

					er of	Cowsheds in which Structural
D	Dispensary District			Cow- keepers	Cows	Altera- tions were carried out
No 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14				8 22 28 6 8 7 19 14 23 28 2 25	88 239 348 267 178 156 286 271 503 431 13 292	2 4 8 3 5 1 2 2 13 18 1 8 — 1
15			•••	200	3177	68

There were five new Cowsheds erected during the year, one each in Nos. 4, 8, and 9 Districts, and two in No. 11 District.

In two instances the occupiers gave up the business rather than carry out the improvements required in order to comply with the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order.

I append a return shewing the names and addresses of Cow-keepers against whom legal proceedings were instituted, also the penalty inflicted in each case:—

Date. 1911.	NAME AND ADDRESS.]	Procee of Co		
1911.			Or CC		
January	23—Robert Montgomery, Kilkea, Oldpark		With	drav	wn
February	13-William J. M'Clean, Maryburn, Anderso	ns-			
•	town		£0	10	0
March	13—Annie Stevenson, 47 Sunnyside Street		0	5	0
,,	13—Sinclair Neill, 115 Westmoreland Street		With	drav	wn
,,	24-William J. M'Clean, Maryburn, Anderso				
•	town		£1	0	0
May	8—Thomas Brown, 172 Utility Street		~ 1	0	0
,,	29—Thomas Brown, 172 Utility Street		0	2	6
July	31—Francis M'Bride, Umgall, Co. Antrim		0	2	6
,,	31—James Scott, Ballymather		0	2	6
August	21—Robert Carlisle, Cregagh		0	2	6
,,	21—Thomas Ferguson, Cregagh		Ruled		ith
,,		•••	case a		
			Rober	_	
			lisle		a1 -
October	16—George Magill, Ballynalough, Co. Antrin	1	With	dras	wn
,,	16-Archibald Stewart, Lower Castlereagh, (
	Antrim		ć	lo.	
,,	23—Alexander Lough, 277 Donegall Road		£0		0
December	18—William Thompson, Stormount, Ballygo	-	π.0		
	martin		With	dra	wn

MILKSHOPS.

The number of Milkshops on the Register on the 1st January was 1,627.

The number of owners of Milkshops who ceased to sell milk during the year was 731.

The number of owners of Milkshops prohibited from selling milk during the year on account of their premises being unsuitable was 25.

During the year 487 names were added to the Register of Purveyors of Milk, the premises being examined and found satisfactory. The total number now on the Register is therefore 1,358.

Number of inspections, 5,983.

Number of legal notices served, 38.

Number of verbal notices where slight defects were found and remedied, 163.

Number of prosecutions, 16.

Amount of fines, £5 7s 6d.

Number of new milk vessels provided, 495.

Return shewing the names and addresses of persons against whom legal proceedings were instituted, also the penalty inflicted in each case.

Date.	Name. A	ddress.		A	mou s.	nt d.
2nd Ianuar	y—John Whittley, 319 D	onegall Road	•••	5 0	5.	0
,,	—Samuel Ardis, 34 Wils		•••	0	5	0
13th Feby.	-Bernard Fitzpatrick,			0	2	6
24th April	—Mary M'Curry, 57 Cull	ingtree Road		0	10	0
29th May	—Elizabeth M'Dowell, 9	Lord Street		0	5	0
"	—Michael and Bernard M	I'Closkey, 51 Connsbr	ook			
	Avenue			0	10	0
,,	—Mary M'Curry, 57 Cul	lingtree Road		1	0	0
26th June	—Joseph M'Kibbin, 173	Shankill Road		0	5	0
3rd July	—Sarah Ferguson, 120 I	Roden Street		0	5	0
2nd August	—John Todd, 3a Woods	tock Road		0	5	0
"	—Samuel Dornan, 62 B	eersbridge Road		0	5	0.
9th October	—Henry M'Erlaine, 74	Louisa Street		0	5	0
27th Nov.	—Charles Kelly, 17 Lan	caster Street		0	5	0
21	—James Magee, 57 Mou	ntcollyer Road		0	5	0
>>	—Thomas Murphy, 40 V	rere Street		0	5	0
18th Dec	-Charles Ward, 44 New	Lodge Road		0	10	0
				£5	7	6

Return shewing the number of Milkshops, and the inspections made in each of the several Dispensary Districts.

Dispensary	Num	ber of	
District.	Milkshops.	Inspections.	
1	54	197	
2	163	659	
3	175	835	
4	112	468	
5	63	291	
6	108	558	
7	4	12	
8	5	50	
9	100	428	
10	96	448	
11	139	608	
12	159	645	
13	50	149	
14	_		
15	130	635	
	1,358	5,983	

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, &c.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year under Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1889; Margarine Act, 1887; Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878; and the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, by the Inspectors (two) specially detailed for this purpose, and whose duties include the following:—

Purchasing and procuring samples of foods and drugs for the purpose of analysis.

Taking samples of food and water for bacteriological examination.

Attending to complaints re alleged adulterated or unsound food.

Inspecting Butter, Egg, and Fowl Markets.

Inspecting fish, fruit, vegetable, and provision shops and stores.

Inspecting fish and fruit hawkers' carts and baskets.

Inspecting private slaughter-houses, 8 in number, of which 4 are for cattle and 4 for swine.

Inspecting and registering premises of wholesale dealers in margarine and margarine cheese.

Attending at railway stations and other places for the purpose of procuring samples of milk, butter, &c., in course of delivery.

In twenty-seven instances in which sweetmilk and five in which buttermilk and one rice were certified by the City Analyst to be adulterated, the percentage of adulteration was considered too small to sustain a prosecution.

Return shewing particulars of samples taken for analysis during the year 1911:—

Name of Article.		No. taken.	Adulter ated.	- Prose- cutions.	Convic- tions.	Fines	S.
A manua						£ s.	 d
Arrowroot Beer	• • •	5	•••		• • •	•••	
Butter	•••	5	•••	•••	•••		
Buttermilk	•••	107	13	13	•••	45 10	0
Cheese	•••	140	52	47	•••	78 10	0
	•••	4	•••		•••	•••	
Citrate of Magnes Coffee	sia	3	•••	•••	•••	•••	
	•••	6	•••	•••	•••	•••	
Cooking fat Cocoa	•••	1	•••	•••	•••	•••	
Cocoa	•••	5	•••		•••	•••	
	•••	2		•••	•••	•••	
Cream	•••	2	•••	•••	•••	•••	
Cream of Tartar	•••	11	•••	•••			
Dripping	•••	51	•••				
Flour	•••	16	•••	•••			
Ground Ginger	• • •	7	•••				
Lard	8.0.0	15	•••				
Linseed Meal	•••	3	•••	•••	• • •		
Margarine	•••	36	•••	•••	•••	• • •	
Mustard	•••	6	•••				
Olive Oil	•••	3	•••		•••	•••	
Pepper	•••	11				•••	
Rum	•••	3	•••	•••		•••	
Skimmed Milk		5	3	3	3	4 0	0
Sweetmilk	•••	517	90	63	59	77 0	0
Vinegar	•••	3	•••	•••	•••		
Rice	• • •	4	1	•••	•••	•••	
Whiskey	•••	6	1	1	1	0 10	0
		977	160	127	63	205 10	0
				Refusing	to sell		0
						212 0	0

In twenty-seven instances in which sweetmilk and five in which buttermilk, and one rice, were certified by the City Analyst to be adulterated the percentage of adulteration was considered too small to sustain a prosecution.

Return shewing particulars of samples of Sweetmilk taken during the year 1911 for analysis:—

	No. of	Average Percentage		Highest Percentage		Lowest Percentage	
Month	Samples taken.	Fats	Solids not Fats	Fats.	Solids not Fats	Fats	Solids not Fats
January	. 45	3.69	8.23	5.07	9.52	2.94	7.95
February	. 44	3.43	8.70	5.74	9.32	2.58	7.36
March	. 44	3.41	8.65	4.46	9.32	2.78	7.79
April	. 38	3.43	8.78	4.27	9.27	2.75	7.94
May	. 54	3.37	8.40	4.48	9.71	2.16	6.96
June	. 44	3.20	8.60	4.27	9.14	2.25	7.07
July	. 43	3.61	8.08	4.72	9.04	2.44	6.00
August	28	3.20	8.40	4.0	8.91	2.15	7.31
September	. 55	3.58	8.47	4.86	9.30	1.92	6.94
October	. 57	3.53	8.52	4.74	9.20	2.49	6.66
November	. 50	3.45	8.65	4.40	9.47	1.66	4.48
December	. 15	3.50	8.71	4.11	9.10	2.82	8.18
	517						

Return shewing the number of shops, etc., visited:—

Description					Number of
of Shops.					Inspections.
Butcher	• • •	• • •			2,618
Dairies		•••			148
Fish		•••			346
Fruit		•••			549
Grocer			•••		1,445
Lard Works			•••		12
Private slaugh	hter hou	ses			43
Provision				•••	405
Railways				•••	208
Restaurants		•••	•••	•••	208
Butter Marke	ts·	•••	•••	•••	50
Fish and Frui		er's' Cart	s and Ra	skoto	110
- ion and I ful	.c riank	ci s Cart	s and Da	SKELS	110
					5,954

SEIZURES.

Name of Article.	Where Seized	No. of Seizures.	Penalty.		
Beef (56 lbs.)	157 Grosvenor Road	1	£2 0 0		
Beef (120 lbs.)	166 Old Lodge Road	1	No action taken.		
1 Calf	G. N. Railway	1	do.		
Cockles	Throughout City	5	Summons withdrawn, undertook not to sell any more cockles		
Carcase of Cow	Private Slaughter- house	2	No action taken		
25 Tierces Hog Fat	3 Corporation Street	1	Summons withdrawn premises closed.		
Pork (60 lbs.)	180 Sandy Row	1	£2 0 0		
1 Pig	G. N. Railway	1	Summons dismissed.		

SAMPLES TAKEN FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Name of Article.			N	umber ta	ken
Cockles		 		5	
Cream		 		2	
Ice cream	•••	 		11	
Sweetmilk		 		112	
Water	•••	 •••		20	
		Total		150	

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF MILK, WATER, ICE CREAM, &c.

Pathological Laboratory,

Queen's University,

Belfast.

GENERAL REPORT.

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to send to you herewith the collected Report. on the various bacteriological examinations made during the year 1911. Special reports on milk, ice cream, and water are given on separate-sheets.

The list of examinations is as follows:-

Milk	123,	including	20 es	xaminations for tubercle.	
Water	32				
Ice Cream	9				
Cockles	6				
Widal Reactions	266,	of which	127	were positive.	
Diphtheria Swabs	726	,,	374) ,	
Sputum for Tuber	cle				
Bacilli	253	,,	75	,,	
Urine for Tubercle	;				
Bacilli	55	23	15	27	
Cerebro-spinal flu	aid				
for Tubercle					
Bacilli	. 31	.,	4	·	
Cerebro-spinal flu	id				
for Meningococo	ei 2	,,	1	,,	
Rats for Plague	7	,	0		
Wasserman Re-					
actions	. 48	,,	26	,	
Total,	. 1,558				

As regards the examinations for diphtheria, it will be noticed that, 726 swabs were investigated; of these swabs a certain number represent a second, third, or even fourth examination from the same patient, as this was necessary to discover at what time the patient was free from

infection—or again to detect "diphtheria-carriers." In this connection I venture to state that I have been able to suggest a new method of destroying diphtheria bacilli in the throats of carriers, and that at least two inveterate cases have been, by this method, completely freed from the infective organism. I trust that this method will be still further tried, as it is obviously important that diphtheria-carriers should be rendered non-infective to other people.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

WM. ST. C. SYMMERS.

Dr. H. W. Bailie.

MILK EXAMINATIONS, 1911.

No.	Date	Source	No. of Germs per C.C.	Coli- form	Colon	Tuber- cle
1 2 3 4 4 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 33	Feb. 28 ,, 28 ,, 28 ,, 28 Mar. 8 ,, 8 ,, 15 ,, 15 ,, 15 ,, 15 ,, 21 ,, 21 ,, 21 ,, 21 ,, 21 ,, 22 ,, 26 ,, 26 ,, 26 ,, 26 ,, 26 ,, 28 May 2 ,, 2 ,, 2 ,, 2 ,, 2 ,, 2 ,, 2 ,, 2 ,	214 Old Lodge Road 13 Old Park Road Conlon Street Katesbridge Banbridge Katesbridge Poyntzpass Poyntzpass Poyntzpass Poyntzpass Poyntzpass Jordanstown Greencastle Greencastle Greencastle Glen Road 17 Beit Street Drumbo 43 Distillery Street 50 Mount Collyer St. Holywood Andersonstown Greenisland Ballyclare Greenisland Oxford Street 104 Turin Street 67 City Street Castlereagh Evelyn Avenue Helen's Bay Craigavad	10,000 Liquid 300,000 200,000 60,000 460,000 42,000 180,000 344,000 400,000 143,000 143,000 144,000 2,080,000 120,000 34,000 170,000 230,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,000,000 60,000 40,000 50,000 100,000 Liquid 2,100,000 80,000 100,000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0

No.	Date	Source	No. of Germs per C.C.	Coli- form	Colon	Tuber- cle
0.4	Nr. 00	Finaghy	4,000,000	0	0	
34	May 29	Finaghy	4,000,000	ő	0	
35 36	,, 29	Finaghy Aberdeen Street	1,260,000	ő	ŏ	
37	$\frac{30}{30}$	Ligoniel	10,240,000	ŏ	Ŏ	
38	''	Glasslough	8,800,000	<u> </u>	+	
39	June 9	Glasslough	1,900,000	Ó	+ 0	
40	" 13	Ballyhenry	40,000	0	ő	0
41	,, 13	47 Jameson Street	80,000	0	ő	
42	13	22 Vernon Street	70.000	0	ŏ	
43	,, 13	Ballydown	100,000	0	ő	
44	", 20 20	Whiterock	100,000	o o	ő	
45	July 20	Ballycarry	80,000	0	ő	
46	20	Kilroot	75,000	ő	ő	
47	" 19	Ballymaconaghy	100,000	0	ŏ	
48	18	559 Donegall Road	Liquid	0	ő	
49	99	Ballyclare	3,000,000	0	ő	
50	′′ 28	Dunadry	950,000	0	ő	
51	Aug. 31	14 Woodstock Road	50,000	0	0	
52	Sept. 1	62 Jocelyn Avenue	80,000	0	0	
53	1	7 Elmdale Street	Liquid			
54	" 1	63 Upper Newtownards	Liquid	++	+ +	
	,, -	Road				
-55 -56	$\mid ,, \frac{1}{c} \mid$	Castlereagh	50,000	0	0	
56	,, 6	Randalstown	100,000	0	0	
57	,, 6	Randalstown	40,000	0	0	
58	٠, 6	Randalstown	1,000,000	0	0	
59 60	,, 8	Ballygowan	2,000,000	0	0	
60 61	,, 8 ,, 13	Craigavad	900,000	0	0	
62	,, 13	Poyntzpass	16,000,000	0	0	
63	,, 13	Portadown	32,000,000	+	+ 0	
64	,, 19	Katesbridge	5,600,000	0		
65	,, 19	Trooper's Lane	1,500,000	0	0	
66	" 10	Magheramorne: Carrickfergus	1,000,000	0	0	
67	" 10	Magheramorne	1,500,000	0	0	
68	′′ 91	Poyntzpass	500,000	+ 0	+ 0	
69	′′ 91	Portadown	21,000		0	
70	" · 25	15 Trainfield St.; from	1,200,000	+ 0	+ 0	
71	· "	Ballyvesey	300,000			
72	,, 25	65 Osborne Street	320,000	0	0	
73	,, 29 ,, 29	Andersonstown	5,200,000	+ 0	+ 0	
74		Andersonstown	610,000	0	0	
75	2	Dunmurry	850,000	0	. 0	
76 76	,, 3	Dunmurry	370,000	0	0	0
77	,, 6	Antrim	340,000	0	0	
78	,, 6	Crumlin	210,000	0	0	
79	,,,	Crumlin	780,000	0	0	
80	10	Aldergrove	48,000,000	+ 0	+	
81	10	Ballymurphy	310,000	0	+ 0 0	
82	11	Ballyhackamore	24,000,000	0	0	
83	11	Springfield Road	920,000	0	0	
84	17	216 Leeson Street	50,000	0	0	
85	17	5 Blaney Street	700,000	0	0	
86	$\frac{1}{1}$, $\frac{17}{20}$	Macfin, Co. Antrim	4,000,000	+ 0	+	
87	9.4	179 Beersbridge Road Stranmillis Road	550,000	Ö	+ 0	
	,, 44		180,000	0	0	

No.	Da	te	Source	No. of Germs per C.C.	Coli- form	Colon	Tuber- cle
88	Oct.	24	34 Glenwood Street	100,000		6.	
89		$\overline{24}$	6 Bagot Street	100,000 60,000	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$	0	
90		25	48 Brougham Street	90,000	0	0	
91	"	25	Hightown	30,000	0	0	
92	,,	31	2 Cherryville Street	Liquid	0	0	
93	"	31	35 Jocelyn Street	Liquid	0	0	
94	Nov.	3	Cookstown Junction	410,000	0	0	
95	,,	3	Dunadry	16,000	0	0	
96	"	3	Magheramorne	1,100,000			
97	,,	7	Belvoir Park	200,000	+ 0	+ 0	
98	,,	7	Ballycoan	Liquid	ŏ	0	
99	٠,	7	Ballylesson	450,000	ő	0	
100	,,	10	Ballymagarrick	1,400,000	+	ő	
101	,,	10	Ballymagarrick	950,000	0	0	
102	,,	14	Doagh	Liquid	ŏ	ő	
103	,,	14	Antrim	Liquid	ŏ	0	
104	,,,	14	Trooper's Lane	Liquid	ŏ	ŏ	
105	,,	17	Ballygowan	280,000	ŏ	ő	
106	,,	17	Newtownards	Liquid	ŏ	ő	
107	,,	21	Cavehill Road	Liquid	+	ŏ	
108	,,	21	Ballysillan	700,000	o i	ő	
109	,,	21	Ballysillan	160,000	ŏ	ŏ	
110	"	22	Banbridge	70,000	+	0	
111	,,	22	Banbridge	600,000	+ 1		
112	,,	28	135 Donegall Avenue	80,000	+ 0	+ 0	
113	,,	28	309 Ormeau Road	Liquid	ŏ	0	
114	,,	29	Falls Road	8,400,000	+		0
115	,,	29	Ballydownfine	760,000	+	+ + 0	0
116	Dec.	5	Glaryford, Co. Antrim	1,590,000	ó	0	ő
117	,,	5	Do,	1,500,000	ő	ő	·
118	,,	8	Andersonstown	330,000	ő	ŏ	9
119	,,	8	41 Westmoreland St.	560,000	+	+	?
120	,,	8	20 Kilronan Street	1,130,000	ó	$\begin{bmatrix} \top \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$?
121	,,	14	Doagh	3,700,000	1	+	ė
122	,,	14	Greenisland	800,000	+ 0	0	ő
123	"	14	Ballycarry	Liquid	ŏ	0	0

WATER.

Pathological Laboratory,

Queen's University,

Belfast.

Dear Sir,

During 1911 there were examined 32 samples of water from various quarters of Belfast and neighbourhood. The number of germs per cubic centimeter was satisfactory. As regards excretal bacteria, there were colon bacilli present in somewhat large numbers in water from Lurgan, Drumbeg, and Ballymurphy, this water being used by milkmen in cleansing their utensils.

The Belfast water, notwithstanding the drought, was good, although colon bacilli were present in unusual numbers in at least three cases. (See samples 19, 20, 21.)

I am, Yours faithfully,

W. ST. C. SYMMERS.

Dr. H. W. Bailie.

WATER EXAMINATIONS, 1911.

No.	Date	Source	No. of Bacteria per C.C.	Colon Bacilli	Remarks
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Jan. 11 Jan. 12 ,, 27 ,, 27 ,, 31 Mar. 22 April 4 ,, 26 May 30 ,, 31 ,, 31 ,, 31	Falls Road Baths Well's Farm, Lurgan Adam Woods, Finaghy William Mills, Finaghy Falls Road Baths 21 James Street 99 M'Clure Street 204 Nelson Street A Pelan, Brookfield A. Woods, Finaghy Mr. Mills (Pond) Mr. Pelan, Haypark Cottage	50 5,920 200 3,600 436 180 108 150 17 Liquid Liquid		Report Jan. 25th Colon in 1 C.C. Report Jan. 19 No diphtheria No diphtheria Report Feb. 15th Report June 7th Report June 7th

No.	Dat	ce	Source	No. of Bacteria per C.C.	Colon Bacilli	Remarks
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	June ,, ,, July Sept.	1 22 6 13 20 21 15	14 Donegall Road A. Graham, Drumbeg Mr. Murray, Carnmoney Mr. Lyons, Ballymurphy Mr. Montgomery, Old Park 10 Hopewell Street	90 660 Liquid Liquid Liquid Liquid Liquid	+ - +	Colon in 1 C.C. Report June 16th Report by telephone Colon in 1 C.C. Colon in 1 C.C.
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	19 31 18 18 20 20 23 3 17 22 29 14	70 Bankmore St. 11 Edinburgh St. 20 Brown Street 65 Paris Street 67 Macdonald St. 66 Abyssinia St. 39 Rosebank St. 53 Everton Street 67 Beresford St. 6 Craigmore St. Charles St (South) 33 Whitla Street	50 100 Liquid Liquid 80 Liquid 64 Liquid Liquid Liquid 170 Liquid	++	Drought bad in Belfast do. Colon in 1 C.C.

ICE CREAM.

Pathological Laboratory, Queen's University,

Belfast.

Dear Sir,

The samples of ice cream examined during 1911 were, on the whole, good enough as regards the number of germs. In one case only were there colon bacilli in 1/100,000th of a cubic centimeter. The practice of keeping ice cream and freezing it a second time, taken in conjunction with the high nutritive value of this food-stuff, accounts for the large number of germs present. This high bacterial content is found in ice cream even when this is prepared under the most cleanly circumstances, and I still think that my standard for colon bacilli, viz., absence of 1/100,000th c.c., is sufficient to guid us as to the purity of this substance.

I am,

Faithfully yours,

W. ST. C. SYMMERS.

Dr. H. W. Bailie.

ICE CREAM EXAMINATIONS, 1911.

No.	Da	ıte	Source	No. of Bacteria per C.C.	Colon Bacilli	Remarks
1	Mar.	9	Fusco, 53 North St.	0		
2	,	9	E. Fogeone, 70 High Street	2,000,000	- 1	
3	٠,	9	M. Gerois, 7 Rose- mary Street	56,000,000		
4	June	9	V. Gargano, 30 Gt. Victoria Street	300,000	_	
5	,,	9	B. Delagate, 18 Gt. Victoria Street	1,600,000	_ "	
6	July	21	l. Nandene, 137 Shankill Road	Liquid		
7	,,	21	Gordon, 148 Shan- kill Road	Liquid		
8	Sept.	15	F. Martin,52 Mill St	300,000		
9	,,	15	P. Forte, 40 Mill St.	Liquid	+	

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS, 1901 and 1907.

For the purpose of inspection under the above Acts there are 1,726 premises included under the heading of Factories, Workshops (including Laundries), Workplaces, and Bakehouses; and for the purpose of supervision 4,207 visits were made to these premises during the year. As compared with the preceding year the complaints were few, there was thus more time devoted to ordinary and special general inspections.

As is the practice of the several Officers of the Department, those engaged in carrying out the duties devolving upon the Corporation under these Acts gave special attention to the educational side of public health work, and as opportunity offered the principles of health were explained and the necessity of conforming to them earnestly urged both in the interests of the employer and employed; for while it is fully recognised that the responsibility of compliance with the law rests upon the employer, at the same time it should be clearly understood that unless there is loyal co-operation on the part of the employed the best results cannot possibly be achieved. The healthy environment or otherwise is largely in the hands of the workers themselves, who by the cultivation of habits of cleanliness, &c., may do much towards securing a high standard of sanitation in their places of employment, but it is unfortunate that in a large number of instances this valuable training has been sadly neglected in the homes.

During the summer and autumn the reduction of the water supply cannot be said to have affected the standard of cleanliness in workshops generally. In a few cases laxity of regular cleansing was attributed to this cause, but it was usually found that in such cases the cause did not so much lie in the scarcity of water as in the carelessness of the occupier. Workrooms which, as a rule, had a good record in former years did not suffer to an appreciable extent this year.

Owing to the abnormal heat and drought experienced during the summer and autumn it was found that flies were exceedingly numerous and troublesome. Homebaking workshops were particularly affected by these pests. In many instances it was found impossible to prevent them from alighting and feeding on the ingredients, and even on the bread when cooked, although the occupiers made every effort to exterminate them by the use of flypapers, &c. Notwithstanding this, they continued in abnormal numbers. Restaurant kitchens also suffered to a certain extent, as well as confectionery shops; but in the latter, with

the exception of kitchen shops, the air is much cooler and purer and precautions more easily adopted, such as the provision of muslin covers, and the more careful storing of the goods in suitable receptacles, with thorough cleanliness and the immediate destruction of all kinds of refuse.

The extermination of these pests should certainly be encouraged, owing to their filthy habits of alighting on all kinds of objectionable matter, and carrying portions of it to food stuffs, thereby contaminating it, and rendering it a probable medium for the conveyance of disease.

It is a matter of common occurrence to find a few instances in which confectionery is exposed for sale in second-hand clothes shops, but it was not until the present year that instances were discovered in which confectionery was being sold in bootmaking and repairing workshops. These conditions were also considered to be incompatible with public health, and steps were taken to prevent the sale of confectionery in these shops.

In the case of 2 shops and 1 restaurant a remarkable arrangement was found to exist, that is, the sanitary convenience in each case was used as a sleeping apartment. Such an arrangement could not of course be allowed to continue, and in two of the cases it was found necessary to issue official notices, while in the third only verbal instructions were required to have the matter remedied.

The use of the open window still requires to be constantly insisted on, especially in sleeping apartments. In most cases the neglect arises from carelessness on the part of the occupier, but there are still a few cases to be met with where ignorance is the primary cause. On the premises of a shop an attic was found tenanted by a woman who had been eight years in occupation; the room was only large enough to contain a small bed, chair, and locker, and was destitute of any means of ventilation. When the tenant of the premises was remonstrated with for subletting such an unsuitable room for living and sleeping purposes, she frankly acknowledged that the necessity for ventilation had never occurred to her. The occupant was found to be in poor health, probably from inhaling vitiated air for such a long period. A skylight was provided, and an improvement in the health of the occupant was afterwards observed.

Only 2 cases of overcrowding in workrooms were discovered, and in each instance the number of workers was reduced without having resort to legal proceedings.

Very frequently cases of overcrowding were found on the premises of small confectionery shops which it was exceedingly difficult to deal with, owing to unemployment and consequent poverty; in some cases all that could be done was to keep them under supervision, in order to see that the premises were kept in as sanitary a condition as possible, until such time as improved circumstances permitted the family to obtain more suitable premises.

In connection with the carrying out of the provisions of these Acts, the following is a statement of the work done during the year:—

464 visits were made to factories.

3,032	, ,	, ,	workshops (including laundries).
414	3 1	,,	workplaces.
3,503	,,	,,	shops.
2	,,	,,	apartments of indoor shop assistants.
3	,,	,,	homes of phthisical patients.
50	,,	,,	private houses re complaints (1st visits).
36	,,	,,	private houses (re-visits).
2	, ,	,,	outworkers' premises.
3	,,	,,	places of employment from which work is
			given out.
297	, ,	• •	bakehouses.

During the year 178 workshops were added to the register and 301 were struck off; the total number now on the register being 1,726, as compared with 1,849 last year.

FACTORIES.

- 26 factories had the sanitary accommodation cleansed.
 - 7 factories had the sanitary conveniences provided with additional light or ventilation.
 - 3 factories had the sanitary conveniences separated.
- 2 factories had doors provided to the sanitary conveniences.
- 5 factories had doors of some of the sanitary conveniences repaired.
- 18 factories had proper fastenings provided to the doors of some of the sanitary conveniences.
- 15 factories, in which the sanitary conveniences were unsuitable, had intervening ventilated spaces provided.

- 2 factories, in which the sanitary conveniences were unsuitable, had approaches to same provided through the open air.
- I factory had the roof of the sanitary convenience repaired.
- 7 factories had defective sanitary conveniences repaired.
- 15 factories were provided with additional water closet accommodation.
 - 2 factories had the drains cleansed and repaired.
 - 5 factories had new drains provided.
 - 4 factories had old conveniences removed and new accommodation provided.
 - 6 factories had new soil and ventilation pipes erected.
 - 2 factories had new ventilation pipes provided to the drains.
 - 2 factories had screening provided to some of the sanitary conveniences.
 - 1 factory had dilapidated screening to some of the conveniences repaired.
 - 1 factory had the floors of some of the conveniences repaired.
 - 5 factories had the sanitary accommodation re-constructed.
 - 5 factories had the walls of the sanitary conveniences limewashed or painted.
 - 2 factories in which the (drinking) water supply to several departments was unsatisfactory had a supply provided direct from the main.
 - 5 factories had nuisances connected therewith abated.
 - 1 factory had the ventilation pipe to water closets re-constructed.
 - 1 factory had old insanitary convenience removed.
 - 1 factory had the waste pipes to wash basins re-constructed.

WORKSHOPS.

- 175 workshops were cleansed.
 - 74 workshops were limewashed.
 - 7 workshops had yard walls limewashed
 - 4 workshops had new sanitary conveniences erected.
- 40 workshops had walls of the sanitary conveniences limewashed or painted.
- 66 workshops had sanitary conveniences repaired.
 - 6 workshops had sanitary conveniences cleansed.

- 5 workshops were provided with additional sanitary accommodation.
- 6 Workshops had sanitary conveniences provided with additional light and ventilation.
- 3 workshops in which the sanitary conveniences communicated directly with the workrooms, had intervening ventilated spaces provided.
- 28 workshops had doors of sanitary conveniences provided with proper fastenings.
 - 3 workshops had doors provided to sanitary conveniences.
- 15 workshops had roofs of sanitary conveniences repaired.
 - 1 workshop had new floor provided.
 - 1 workshop had floor of workroom repaired.
- 23 workshops had roofs repaired.
 - 1 workshop had the lighting of the workroom improved.
- 10 workshops had additional means of ventilation provided.
- 6 workshops had causes of dampness in walls removed.
- 4 workshops had dustbins provided.
- 1 workshop had ashpit repaired.
- 9 workshops had the drains cleansed and repaired.
- 1 workshop and new drains provided.
- 1 workshop had new ventilation pipe provided to drains.
- 1 workshop had dilapidated ceiling repaired.
- 2 workshops had spouting repaired.
- 4 workshops had rainpipes repaired.
- 5 workshops had waste pipes repaired.
- 2 workshops had defective traps removed and gully traps substituted.
- 32 workshops had loose tiles relaid.
 - I workshop had yard tiled.
- 3 workshops in which gas iron heaters emitting noxious fumes were in use had hoods and flues provided.
 - 1 workshop, in which the flue of the gas iron heater was found defective, had flue repaired.
- 5 workshops had the gas iron heaters removed from the work-rooms to other apartments.
- 3 workshops which were overcrowded had the number of workers reduced.

- 1 workshop unprovided with separate sanitary accommodation for the sexes was vacated.
- 1 workshop had separate accommodation provided for males.
- 1 workshop had gully trap removed from workroom.

WORKPLACES.

- 30 workplaces were cleansed.
- 23 workplaces were limewashed.
 - 3 workplaces had yard walls limewashed.
- 16 workplaces had walls of water closets limewashed.
- 3 workplaces had roofs repaired.
- 2 workplaces had roofs of water closets repaired.
- 1 workplace had defective trap removed and suitable gully trap provided.
- 1 workplace had sanitary accommodation provided for males.
- 1 workplace had sanitary accommodation provided for females.
- 2 workplaces had spouting repaired.
- 9 workplaces had water closets repaired.
- 1 workplace had floor of water closet repaired.
- 7 workplaces had loose tiles relaid.
- 1 workplace had cause of dampness in walls removed.
- 4 workplaces had foul drains cleansed and repaired.
- 1 workplace ceased to use the water closet as a sleeping apartment.

BAKEHOUSES.

- 10 bakehouses had the floors cleansed.
- 2 bakehouses had the sanitary accommodation repaired.
- 2 bakehouses had the roofs repaired.
- 2 bakehouses had improved accommodation provided.
- 3 bakehouses were re-constructed.
- 2 bakehouses had nuisances connected therewith abated.
- I bakehouse had the sanitary accommodation cleansed.
- 1 bakehouse had the sanitary accommodation ventilated.
- 1 bakehouse had the sanitary convenience re-constructed so that the entrance was from the open air.
- 1 bakehouse was vacated, the premises being unsuitable.

- 1 bakehouse had yard re-tiled.
- 1 bakehouse had the drains cleansed and repaired.
- 1 bakehouse had paper removed from the walls and walls lime washed.

All bakehouses were limewashed at least twice during the year.

The following as a description of the nature of the work carried on these premises and a summary of the visits paid:—

Premises.	Description of work carried on.		Vo. of pections
Factories.	Apron and pinafore making	ng	 2
	Baking	•••	 26
	Biscuit manufacturing		 3
	Blockmaking		 2
	Blouse making	•••	 16
	Blouse and apron making		 6
	Boiler covering		 2
	Bookbinding		 15
	Bootmaking and repairing		 17
	Boot-upper making		 1
	Boxmaking		 3
	Brass founding		 2
	Brickmaking	•••	 5
	Brushmaking		 1
	Builder's yard		 1
	Cabinetmaking		 7
	Chemical works		 3
	Clothing manufacturing		 10
	Coffin making		 2
	Collar and cuff making		 21
	Confectionery		 3
	Coppersmith		 1
	Corn grinding		 8
	Cycle building and repairi	ng	 2
	Dressmaking		 1
	Electro-plating	•••	 1
	Engineering		 10
	Fancy linen manufacturing	g	 9
	Felt making		 1
	Firewood making	•••	 5
	Flax spinning		 3

Premises.	Description of wo carried on.	ork			No. of pections
Factories.	Gelatining				1
	Glacier window decora	tion			1
	Glass blowing				2
	Handkerchief manufac	eturing		•••	39
	Hemstitching				23
	Iron founding				3
	Joinery			•••	3
	Laundries				4
	Linen lapping			• • •	8
	Linen manufacturing				9
	Mineral Waters				5
	Motor building and r	epairing			26
	Oilskin making				2
	Patent firelighters				1
	Picture framing			•••	3
	Pillowcase making				2
	Polish making	:	•••		1
	Printing				19
	Ropeworks				8
	Sausage making				1
	Sawmills				12 .
	Shipbuilding				3
	Shirtmaking	•••			5
	Shirt and collar making				4
	Smith works	•••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1
	Soap powder making	•••		•••	3
	Spinning		•••	•••	14
	Spinning and weaving	•••	•••	•••	6
	Stonecutting		•••	•••	1
	Tailoring		•••	•••	2
	Tent and sail making	•••	•••	•••	1
	Tin works	•••	•••	•••	1
	Tobacco	•••	•••	• • •	7
	Waggon building		•••	•••	
	Weaving		•••	•••	1
	Winding	•••	•••	•••	49
	Wire works	•••	***	•••	1
	Wood turning	•••	•••	***	1
Worksh	, and the second	•••	•••	•••	1
Workshops.	Apron making	•••	•••		6
	Bag mending	•••	•••	•••	7

Premises.	Description of wor	rk		In	No. of spections,
Workshops.	Bakeries and domestic	bakeries			297
•	Basket making				1
	Bedding manufacture				12
	Blouse making	•••			110
	Blouse and undercloth	ing making			16
	Bootmaking and repai				128
	Bottling		• • •		2
	Brush making		•••		7
	Builders' yards				4
	Cabinet making				35
	Cap making		•••		9
	Card cutting				2
	Carpet and curtain sev	wing			14
	Chair making		•••		1
	Coach building				6
	Coach trimming				2
	Concrete flooring				2
	Confectionery making				12
	Cooperage	•••			7
	Cork cutting	•••			2
	Costume alteration				2
	Cycle building and rep	airing			24
	Designing	•••			1
	Dressmaking		•••		1,159
	Electrical engineering				2
	Embroidery (machine)				3
	Embroidery (printing)				1
	Engineering				1
	Fancy box making		•••		21
	Feather dressing				1
	Fitting up pictures				1
	Florist				1
	French polishing		•••		13
	Fur garment making	•••	•••		2
	Glass cutting				6
	Glass embossing				2
	Gut scraping				4
	Handkerchief folding			• • •	12
	Handkerchief embroid	ering	•••		1
	Handkerchief making				1
	Handkerchief printing				2

Premises.	Description of wor	rk		Ins	No. of spections.
Workshops.	Handloom weaving				2
,, or usuobe.	Harness making				19
	Hemstitching				1
	Homebaking				199
	Horse shoeing				21
	Hosiery				5
	Hosiery packing				2
	Joinery				23
	Knitting (machine)	•••			53
	Laundries				215
	Mantle making				2
	Mattress making				4
	Mattress cover making				1
	Millinery				199
	Nail making				2
	Patent firelight makin	g			8
	Piano making and rep	_			4
	Picture framing				17
	Photography				32
	Pinafore making				1
	Plumbing				1
	Rag sorting				4
	Rope spinning	•••			1
	Sack and bag making				9
	Salt packing				3
	Sample cover (linen) n	naking			1
	Saw making and repa				1
	Sculpturing				2
	Sheet and tablecloth h	emming			1
	Shirtmaking				6
	Shirt and blouse maki	ing			5
	Shirt and collar making				6
	Shroud making				1
	Smiths' works				19
	Stone cutting				4
	Straw bonnett making			•••	1
	Tailoring	•••		•••	236
	Taxidermist	•••			3
	Thread winding (linen			•••	5 5
	Tool making			• • •	5 1
	9		•••	• • •	1

Premises.	Description of wo carried on.	rk		In	No. of spections	
Workshops.	Towel making	•••			2	
	Trunk and bag making	gr 5			2	
	Umbrella making and	repairing			4	
	Underclothing				155	
	Upholstering	•••			17	
	Van building	•••	•••		12	
	Vestmaking					
	Waste sorting					
	Watch and clock repairing					
	Waterproof garment n			4		
	Whipmaking	•••			3	
	Window blind making				1	
	Wire working		•••		1	
	Woodcarving	•••	•••		1	
Workplaces.	Restaurants, including rooms, fish supper s			ent	383	

129 notices re the existence of sanitary defects in factories and workshops were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories.

The following is a summary of the number of complaints received and of notices issued for the abatement of nuisances complained of or discovered:—

Premises.	Complaints.	Notices issued.
Factories	 12	3
Workshops	 5	15
Bakehouses	 \dots 2	5
Workplaces	 0	1
Offices, &c.	 \dots 2	2
	21	26

1.—INSPECTIONS OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES, including Inspections made by Sanitary Sub-Officers.

	Number of			
PREMISES.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.	
Factor es (including Factory Laundries)	183	4		
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	2,262	123	None	
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' Premises included in Part 3 of this Report	383	22		
Total	2,828	149	_	

П.

PARTICULARS.				N	Number			
					Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M Inspector.	of Prosecutions.
Nuisances under the Public Healt	th Acts-						1	
Want of Cleanliness				••	370	370		<u> </u>
Want of Ventilation	••				. 4	4		
Overcrowding			••		2	2		
Want of Drainage of Floors			••		_	_		
Other Nnisances	••				98	98		
Sanitary Accommodation—								
Insufficient					12	*9		
Unsuitable or Defective					127	127		
Not Separate for Sexes					6	†5		
Offences under the Factory and W	orksbops A	cts—						
Illegal Occupation of Undergr	ound Bakel	oouses (s. 101)		-	_		
Breach of Special Sanitary Re	quirements	for Bakehou	ıses (ss. 97-100))	-	_		
Other Oflences (excluding Of cluded in Part 3 of this Re	fences Rela eport)	ting to Out	work, which	are in.	1 -	-		
Tota	al				619	615	\ -	-

OTHER MATTERS.

		CLA	ss.					Number.
Matters Notified to H.M. Inspector of Fac-	ories—							
Failure to Affix Abstract of the Facto	ry and Wo	rkshop Act (s	. 133)					9
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as (Notified by H.M. Inspector								52
remediable under the Public Hea the Factory and Workshop Act (s.	lth Acts by	it not under	Repor	rts (of action	taken) sent t	to H.M. Inspe	ector	52
Other								28
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101)—								
Certificates granted during the year			••					_
In use at the end of the year								_

In 1st of 3 cases not remedied occupier is removing to a new factory which is in course of erection.

" 2nd " " " additional accommodation erected in February, 1912,
" 3rd " " " " the erection of additional accommodation is in hands.

[†] The work of providing separate accommodation is in progress.



SHOP HOURS ACTS, 1892-1895, AND SEATS FOR SHOP ASSISTANTS ACT, 1899.

In connection with the above Acts, 4,598 visits were made to the following classes of shops:—

Premises.			1	No. of Visits.
				4
Art shops	•••	•••	•••	9
Blouse shops	•••	•••	•••	7
Book shops	•••	•••	•••	41
Boot and shoe shops	•••	•••	•••	4
Bread shops	•••	•••	•••	18
Chemists' shops	•••	•••	•••	10
Clothes (ready-made) sho	ps	•••	• • •	
Confectionery shops		•••	•••	2,262
Cooked food shops			• • •	9
Cycle shops	•••	•••	• • •	12
Dairies		•••	• • •	5
Drapery shops		•••	• • •	136
Drng shops		•••	• • •	10
Fancy goods shops		•••		4
Fancy linen shops				11
Fish shops				12
Fleshers' shops				76
Florists' shops				7
Fruit and vegetable sho	ps	•••		64
Gasfitting shops		•••		12
Grocery shops	•••			885
Haberdashery shops				1
Hairdressing shops				59
Hardware shops				22
House furnishing shops				22
Ice cream shops				375
Jewellery shops				16
Linen yarn shops				4
Meat shops				1
Millinery shops		•••		19
Outfitting shops				189
Paper shops				3
Pawnbroking shops				19
Photography shops				1
Plumbing shops				1
Poultry shops				2
, ,			• • •	41

Premises.		No.	of Visits.
Provision shops		 	14
Restaurant shops		 	10
Saddlery shops		 	5
Secondhand clothes shop	os	 	3
Stationery and News A	gents' shops	 	44
Swiss embroidery shops	•	 	3
Tobacconist shops		 	37
Underclothing shops		 	1
Vegetable shops		 	4
Wallpaper shops		 	6
Wine and spirit shops		 	84
Miscellaneous shops		 	55
		4	1,598

The following is a summary of work done on the premises in which shops are situated:—

Cleansed		590
Limewashed		42
Yard walls limewashed		20
Water closet walls limewashed		109
Yards re-tiled		16
Flooring repaired		3
Water closets repaired	• • •	10
Roofs of water closets repaired	•••	1
Rain pipes repaired		1
Doors of water closets repaired		1
Four drains cleansed and repaired		3
Roofs of premises repaired		3
Spouting repaired		1
Living or sleeping apartments provided	d with	
additional means of ventilation		3
Cases of overcrowding in which the nuisar	ice was	
abated		8
Sanitary accommodation provided for femal	es	1
Shops where young persons were employe	ed had	
Abstract of Shop Hours Act exhibited		6
Seat provided for assistant		1
	11.1	/ 1 1

The greater part of this work was carried out without legal proceedings being instituted; in only 48 instances was it found necessary to serve Statutory Notices.

During the year 96 official and 5 unofficial notices re sanitary defects and insanitary conditions obtaining in factories and workshops were received from H.M. (Senior Lady) Inspector of Factories. These complaints were carefully investigated and suitable action taken.

In addition 34 miscellaneous complaints were received from various sources, but of these only 27 were found to be justified.

For the purpose of successfully carrying out the provisions of the above Acts in conjunction with the Public Health Acts, it was deemed necessary to issue 7 legal notices in connection with factories, 138 in connection with workshops, and 23 in connection with workplaces, as compared with 1, 113, and 16 issued during the preceding year.

It is satisfactory to report that in connection with factories and workshops very little difficulty is experienced in having the requirements of this Department carried out; as a general rule the owners or occupiers of these places are willing to comply with all legal notices served on them, or any reasonable suggestion made for improving the sanitary condition of the premises where work is carried on.

In workshops generally the accommodation is very satisfactory, and during the year considerable attention was given to the question of ventilation, which in many cases was greatly improved by the alterations carried out under the direction of this Department.

It must be admitted in many workrooms where the atmosphere was found stuffy and impure, that the workrooms were provided with sufficient means for securing proper ventilation, but owing to carelessness or indifference the introduction of fresh air was rigorously excluded.

In the majority of large workshops the condition of the premises as regards cleanliness, ventilation, and sanitary accommodation is very satisfactory, and every reasonable precaution is taken to ensure that the conditions under which the work is performed shall be as conducive as possible to the health of the workers.

During the year special attention was given to the inspection of bakehouses, and in a number of cases it was necessary to issue instructions for the cleansing of the floors or other parts of the premises, but it is only fair to state that the general standard of cleanliness was found to be very satisfactory, and reflected very creditably on those responsible for the management of these places.

HOMEWORK.

Pursuant to Sec. 107, 726 lists of outworkers were received, containing the names and addresses of 10,213 outworkers; of these 1,979 were contractors. These workers are almost entirely employed in various processes connected with the linen trade and the making of wearing apparel; a small percentage are engaged at lace curtains and nets, in making paper bags and boxes, and in the work of upholstering.

There is a considerable amount of outwork carried on in the City which does not come under the Factory and Workshop Act, such as the preparing of household linens for the trade, these articles not being scheduled, consequently the houses in which such work as the making of sheets, pillowcases, cushion covers, &c., are free from supervision, unless the employers voluntarily (which in some instances they do) include the names of these workers in their lists.

During the year 2,263 inspections of outworkers' premises were made, in order to ascertain the condition of the premises as regards ventilation, cleanliness, and their general sanitary condition, and their freedom from infectious disease. In relation to the latter, special precautions are adopted; the registers containing particulars of infectious diseases are examined daily by the Officer in charge of homework. If a case is notified, or should the Department become cognisant of infectious disease having occurred in a house in which homework is carried on, that house is immediately visited, and any outwork found on the premises is disinfected and all necessary precautions taken before it is allowed to be returned to the warehouse. An order is then made prohibiting the owner of the warehouse supplying work to persons resident in the infected house until such house is considered free from infection, when the prohibition order is withdrawn.

15 orders were issued prohibiting work being done in houses in which infectious diseases had occurred, and the diseases for which these orders were issued were Scarlet Fever 10, and Diphtheria 5.

The class of house in which homework is carried on varies very much, rents ranging from £6 to as high as £30 per annum, and although those engaged in this work are not confined to any particular district. being resident practically in all parts of the City, they are naturally most numerous in the working-class districts.

HOME WORK.

		0	UTWORKE	ERS' LI	ISTS.		Notices Served	Failing to send Lists.	Inspections	Outwork in Unwholesome		Outwo		Visits to Employers'
		Lists	received fr	om Em	ployers.		on Occupiers		of	Prem		Prem		Premises.
	Sendi	ng Twice in t	he Year.	Sendi	ing Once in	the Year.	as to Keeping	Pailing to	Outworkers'					
	T	Outwor	kers,	Lists.	Outwo	rkers.	or Sending		Premises.	Instances. Notices		Instances. Orders		
	Lists.	Contractors.	Workmen	Lists.	Contractors	Workmen	Lists.	Jean Mass			Se: ved.		Made.	11
Wearing Apparel-														
(1) Making, &c	634	1947	7367	69	13	645	656		2252	98	17	18	12	67
(2) Cleaning and Washing		10			2			•••	•••	•••				
Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets	2		120	1		2			9					
Nets, other than Wire Nets	2		50						2				•••	
Furniture and Upholstery		5	30								***			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Umbrellas, &c			3	}										
Paper Bags and Boxes	8	2	17					•••						\
Total	656	1964	7587	70	15	647	656		2263	98	17	18	12	67



A large percentage of those engaged in this work are married women, the thrifty, careful wives of labourers who do this work in order to supplement the income; in addition they have their homes and families to look after, and in some instances the houses are not as clean nor the children as well looked after as would be desirable in the interests of all concerned. Speaking generally, however, the houses in which outworkers reside compare most favourably with those occupied by persons of the same station in life who do not carry on homework.

The class of work varies considerably. The highest class and best paid work is most frequently obtained by the wives of the better class artizans, who were formerly engaged in the work previous to marriage, and can now afford to either do the work or not, according as they are satisfied with the remuneration. The class of worker for whom most sympathy will be felt are those almost entirely dependent on this work for their livelihood, and for this reason are obliged to take whatever class of work they can obtain. Instructions are invariably given, where necessary, regarding home hygiene, personal cleanliness, &c.; the people are also advised of the necessity of preparing a midday meal instead of the all too prevalent practice of taking tea and bread in order to save time.

In connection with visits paid to the homes of outworkers, frequently much time is lost owing to wrong addresses having been given, and the frequency with which a number of those engaged in the work change their address, and often those are the very people it is most desirable to keep under observation.

54 verbal notices were given, and 25 statutory notices were served upon occupiers for keeping their premises in a filthy condition. These premises were subsequently cleansed and put into good condition.

As far as can be ascertained outwork has not been so plentiful during the past year as in former years; the cause assigned was that extra hands were employed in the warehouses.

THE REPORT OF THE CITY VETERINARIAN.

City Abattoir,

M'Auley Street.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Gentlemen,

I have the houour to submit for your consideration the appended results of the duties of my office for the year ending 31st March, 1912.

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered and inspected in the Public Abattoir during the year, also the number and percentage of carcases condemned, for all causes, as being unfit for human consumption.

The figures for the preceding two years being given for comparison.

S	SPECIES.		Number slaughtered	Number condemned	Percentage	Year ending
Cows Heifers Bulls Bullocks Calves Sheep Goats	ifers lls llocks lves eep ats		14,711 891 1,710 7,670 2,197 39,028 367	351 10 3 14 54 35 2	2.30 1.12 .17 .18 2.45 .08 .54	1912
	Total	•••	66,574	469	.70	
Cows Heifers Bulls Bullocks Calves Sheep Goats			16,528 1,301 1,309 6,447 2,235 37,915 719	336 17 4 17 145 36 10	2.03 1.30 .30 .26 6.48 .09 1.39	1911
	Total		66,454	565	.84)
Cows Heifers Bulls Bullocks Calves Sheep Goats			17,625 823 1,023 4,992 2,303 38,722 620	286 4 2 12 139 25 1	1.62 .48 .19 .24 6.03 .06	1910
	Total		66,108	469	.70	

TUBERCULOSIS.

This disease is still by far the most prevalent, and from a monetary point of view the most important, met with in animals slaughtered in our Public Abattoir.

It is unfortunate that the Government Authorities in this country have failed to inaugurate some systematic measures for the eradication of this disease amongst animals. If such were accomplished, it would be a great gain to public health, in securing a more wholesome meat and milk supply, and certainly the country would be all the richer.

The following table shows the percentage found affected amongst the animals slaughtered at our Public Abattoir during the year ended March, 1912, and the measures adopted.

The figures for the preceding two years are given for comparison.

						TUBE	RCULAR.		
			Cl. because					s Adopted	
sr	PECIES.		Slaughtereu	Affected		as being with Ge	destroyed g affected eneralised culosis.	Passed after Remover of Diseased Organs or parts.	
			Number	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.
Heifers .	•••	 :	14,711 891 1,710	2,852 55 93	19.38 6.17 .52	235 7 3	1.59 .78 .17	2,617 48 90	17.78 5.38 5.26
Calves . Sheep .	•••	•••	7,670 2,197 39,028 367	253 2 —	3.29 .09 —	10 2 —	.13 :09 —	243 	3.16
					1911				
Heifers . Bulls . Bullocks . Calves . Sheep .			16,528 1,301 1,309 6,447 2,235 37,915 719	1,920 58 63 120 2 4	11.61 4.45 4.81 1.86 .08 .01	225 14 3 3 2	1.35 1.07 .22 .04 .08	1,695 44 60 117 — 4	10.25 3.38 4.58 1.81
					1910				
Heifers . Bulls . Bullocks . Calves . Sheep .			17,625 823 1,023 4,992 2,303 38,722 620	1,323 30 38 81 — 3	7.50 3.6 ³ 3.71 1.62 ————————————————————————————————————	201 1 1 6 — 1	1.14 .12 .09 .12 .002	1,122 29 37 75 — 2	6.36 3.52 3.61 1.50

It will be observed that there is a steady increase in the percentage of cattle affected. This is especially noticeable in the case of cows. The only possible explanation for this is that the cows slaughtered in our Abattoir are as a rule aged. Cows are kept much longer than bulls or bullocks, consequently have been exposed to infection and to conditions favouring the development of the disease.

All authorities agree that old worn-out house-fed cows reveal a vastly higher percentage of disease than other classes of cattle. In the report issued by the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis, the following passage occurs:—

"It is found more frequently in cattle (full grown) than in calves, and with much greater frequency in cows kept in town cow-houses than in cattle bred for the express purpose of slaughter."

In order to support the above explanation, I have compiled the following tables, showing the percentage by age and condition in cattle slaughtered and condemned in the Public Abattoir:—

	BY AGE.											
SEX	Up to one month old	Per cent.	From one month to one year	Per cent.	From one year to three years	Per cent.	From three years to six years	Per cent.	Above six years	Per cent.		
Cows Heifers Bulls Bullocks Calves Sheep Goats	 	.09		.09			18 · 1 · 5 · 6 · — —	.12 .11 .29 .07	217	1.47		
				R	Y COND	ITION						

	BY CONDITION.											
SEX	G	ood	F	air	Indif	ferent	P	oor	Very Poor			
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.		
Cows	 20	.13	114	.77	30	. 20	58	.39	13	.08		
Heifers	 1	.11	4	. 44		_	1	.11	_	1 —		
Bulls	 1	.05	1	.05	_	_	1	.05	_	l —		
Bullocks	 4	.05	5	.06	1	.01		0 1				
Calves	 	<u> </u>	3	.13			_					
Sheep	 _	—	_	- 3			_		_).—		
Goats	 _			- A		_	_	_	_	V —		
				2		1						

It will be seen from above tables that a large percentage of the carcases condemned were of a very inferior class.

The weight of the 257 carcases condemned and destroyed as being affected with tuberculosis was 55 tons 7 cwt. 2 quarters 16 lbs., or an average of 4 cwt. 1 qr. 16 lbs. per carcase.

4	carcases	weighing	between	1	and	2	cwt.
27	,,		,,	2	and	3	,,
73	,,		,,	3	and	4	,,
89	,,		,,	4	and	5	,,
41	"		,,	5	and	6	,,
18	,,		,,	6	and	7	,,
2	,,		,,	7	and	8	,,
1	,,		,,	8	and	9	,,
1	,,		"	9	and	10	,,
	,,		,,	10	and	11	,,
1	,,		,,	11	and	12	,,
257							

As the question of the prevalence of tuberculosis of the udder in cows is one which has given rise to a great deal of diversity of opinion, I have kept a record of cases which came under my notice. Of the 2,852 tuberculous cows slaughtered in our Abattoir, 42 were found to be affected, giving a percentage of 1.47.

This figure is about the same as that found in other large centres.

Of the above 42 cows affected, 41 were aged and 1 was 5 years old.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

These remain seven in number as previously reported.

1,593 visits were made during the year, resulting in the seizure of 2 carcases of beef. Both were affected with generalised tuberculosis. Justices' orders were obtained for their destruction, which was carried out in the usual way.

MEAT INSPECTION STATION (GRAIN MARKET).

The following table shows the total amount of meat prepared outside the City boundaries and dealt with in this department during the year:—

		Beef.		Mut	TON	VE	AL.	Н	EADS	Tone	UES	НЕ	Hearts	
	Sides	Quarters	Cuts	Carcases	Cuts	Carcases	Cuts	Beef	Mutton	Becf	Mutton	Beef	Mutton	
Examined	2,463	1,181	4,367	4,175	281	106		1,32	22 104	843		1,418	3,516	
Condemned	6	16	2		1	5		8		5		3		
				C	onti	nuec	1.							
	Lu	NGS.	Livi	ERS	Kid	NEYS	1 -		Misc	ELLAN	EOU	s.		
	Beef	Mutton	Beef	Mutton	Beef	Mutton	Pigs	Goats	Stomachs	Udders	Tails	Lungs	Livers	
Examined	766	3,419	3,142	3,687	210	6	26	7	1,936	1,199	377	7 19	19 19	
Condemned	59	2	442	360	2	_	1		59	26	1	- }		

I have from time to time directed attention to the present unsatisfactory system of allowing portions of meat (roasts, ribs, loins, ox tails, &c.) to be brought into the City from rural districts where no form of meat inspection exists, and presented for inspection. By this system there is nothing to prevent an unscrupulous butcher from presenting a portion of meat which belonged to an animal affected with tuberculosis or some other disease which would render it unfit for food, but which, owing to the absence of any evidence of disease, is probably passed.

There is no doubt but that it would be much more satisfactory to the public and to the Inspectors were regulations framed compelling butchers who slaughter outside our boundaries to submit all meat either in sides or quarters, or as an alternative to prohibit the sale of such meat within our City boundaries.

In order that the public might know that they were purchasing meat which had been prepared and inspected in our Public Abattoir, I would strongly urge that all—and only such—should be stamped as being sound and fit for human food.

INSPECTION OF COLONIAL AND FOREIGN MEAT.

The premises in which this class of meat is dealt in are visited regularly, and the consignments examined. Generally speaking the quality is found to be good. It occasionally occurs that owing to some defect in the process of refrigeration "bone taint" or decomposition is found to have set in. During the year the following was seized or surrendered and destroyed on that account:—beef, 1 ton 16 cwt. 2 qrs. 10 lbs.; mutton, 2 cwt. 2 qrs. 16 lbs.

INSPECTION OF LIVE ANIMALS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (IRELAND) 1878 ACT, SECTION 132.

Under this Section cattle exposed for sale in the Cattle Marts were examined, and during the year two cows were seized, both of which in my opinion were unsound and unfit for human consumption. Application was made before the Justices of the Peace for orders for their destruction, which were granted. The animals were conveyed to the knackers, slaughtered, and destroyed in the usual way. I made a post mortem examination of the carcases, and found both to be extensively diseased. As the circumstances under which one of the above was exposed for sale were such as to warrant a prosecution, the case was taken into Court, and the accused, a dealer from Monaghan, was fined £5 and costs.

PORK INSPECTION STATION (Horse Fair).

The following table shows the number of carcases of pork examined in the Pork Market during the year, together with the number wholly condemned as being affected with generalised tuberculosis; number passed after removal of tubercular neck glands, also number of carcases condemned for various other causes:—

		Wholly		
Number Examined	Wholly condemned	Passed after removal of head	Passed after removal of dis- eased neck glands	Wholly condemned for other causes
16,020		1	632	_

In my previous report I directed special attention to the almost entire lack of an efficient inspection of pork consigned from rural districts into the City. Much of this pork is prepared on the premises of farmers and others, where no inspection of any kind takes place.

It is to be regretted that the Government have not instituted a uniform system of Meat Inspection. Other countries have been able to do so, and surely there is no reason why the same could not be accomplished in this.

SHOPS.

During the year 2,652 visits of inspection have been made to butchers' shops, and 2,846 to pork shops, &c., resulting in the following seizures:—beef 100 lbs., pickled beef 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 20 lbs., minced meat $17\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., 2 crocks of brawn, veal 15 lbs., mutton 20 lbs., pork 60 lbs., and 1 duck. The above seizures were all effected on account of decomposition. In three instances the circumstances were such as warranted legal proceedings being taken, when the accused were found guilty and fined 40/- and costs, 10/- and costs, and 40/- and costs respectively.

Three cases of foreign eggs were surrendered by a produce merchant in the City on account of decomposition.

For slaughtering a veal calf and a lamb on unlicensed premises a butcher in the City was fined 2/6 and costs.

RAILWAY STATIONS.

The various railway stations in the City were visited daily, resulting in the seizure of a carcase of pork consigned to a firm of pork curers in the City. On enquiry, it was ascertained that the carcase was intended for boiling-down purposes, consequently no prosecution was instigated.

COLD STORAGE.

These premises were also regularly visited, resulting in the seizure of 3 quarters of beef (1 cwt. 1 qr. 27 lbs.) and 1 piece of mutton (0 cwt. 1 qr. 0 lbs.).

VEHICLES.

Vehicles in which the Inspectors have reasons to be suspicious that meat is being conveyed are overhauled. As a result two seizures were effected during the year. These comprised two (2) carcases of pork.

On enquiry it was ascertained that the consignment in one case was bona fide, while that of the other was considered mala fide.

In the latter case a pig butcher residing in Aughnacloy consigned a carcase of pork to a well-known firm in the City, who, however, refused to take delivery. Legal proceedings were instituted against the consignor at Aughnacloy Petty Sessions, when the Magistrates, after hearing evidence, dismissed the case.

FISH, FRUIT, AND ST. GEORGE'S MARKETS.

These Markets have been visited daily by the Inspectors, but nothing of an unwholesome character was detected.

HIDE AND SKIN MARTS.

Inspection is made of these premises daily. During the year 3 livers, 2 udders, and 1 ox head was seized, and destroyed in the usual way.

BELFAST CORPORATION ACT, 1911.

Since the passing of this Act three (3) butchers in the City were prosecuted, and fined 10/- and costs each, for exposing full length sides of beef outside their shops, thereby exposing them to contamination, in contravention of Clause 80, Sec. 1 (G) of the above Act, which provides that "No such article (solid or liquid intended for the food of man) shall be exposed for sale in or in connection with any shop, or any part of the building, in such a position that the same may be liable to be contaminated or otherwise injuriously affected by animals."

INSPECTION OF MILCH COWS (CITY).

Within the City boundary there are 200 cowsheds, containing 3,177 milch cows.

During the year 3,081 visits were paid to these premises, in order to insure that the provisions of The Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops (Ireland) Order, 1908, together with the local Bye-laws, had been properly observed.

I am pleased to state that the dairymen of the City have now recognised the necessity of cleanliness in milking operations. Great improvements have been effected in the conditions of the cowsheds, and many of the dairymen who a few years ago scouted the idea of grooming their cows do so now daily, paying particular attention that the udders of the cows are thoroughly cleansed before milking.

During the year several new cowsheds have been erected which would do credit to any City.

Improvements in the construction of existing cowsheds—that is to say those constructed and used before 1st May, 1908—are being steadily effected. During the year 38 such structural alterations have been carried out.

The standard of the dairy stock in the City has much improved of late. It is evident that the dairymen exercise great care and judgment in the selection of their stock. As a rule they purchase cows ranging from 6 to perhaps 10 years old, keep them for one season, or for two at most, and prepare them for the butcher.

Speaking generally, the milk supply to the City from cows kept within the City is now produced and handled under highly satisfactory conditions. I have much pleasure in stating that Inspector James M'Bride continues to be most energetic and painstaking, discharging his duties in a highly efficient and satisfactory manner.

So far as the general health of the dairy cows in the City is concerned I have to state that it is good.

During the year I have made a careful and systematic inspection of all dairy cows in the City boundary, paying special attention to the condition of their udders and teats, in order to determine their freedom or otherwise from tubercular or other disease dangerous to the health of the public, and it is with satisfaction I have to report that not a single case of tuberculosis was found.

Samples of milk were taken on several occasions from cows which showed abnormal changes in their udder. These were subjected to bacteriological examination, but on no occasion could the tubercle bacilli be detected.

Thirty-four (34) I found to be affected with disease or defects of the udder.

The following table shows the disease or defect of the udder from which these cows were suffering at the time of my inspection:—

Acute mastitis	•••	 16
Chronic mastitis		 1
Abscesses	•••	 1
Injuries or obliteration	of teats	 16

The milk from these cows was not used for human consumption

A few months ago I was requested by Dr. Bailie (Medical Superintendent Officer of Health) to accompany him and Inspector M'Bride on a round of inspection of cowsheds located outside the City boundary, from which milk is supplied to the City, in order that I should have an opportunity of ascertaining the conditions under which some of the milk supplied to the City from outside sources was produced. I regret I cannot report on these conditions in the same terms as I have already done on those under which the milk is produced in the City.

In a few cases we were absolutely refused admission into byres—the reason being clearly obvious if one might judge from the surroundings. In the majority of cases, however, we were welcomed by the farmers, who appeared to be quite satisfied that their byres were all that could be desired, even by the most exacting.

The majority of the buildings were old and dilapidated, and no attempt had ever been made to bring them up to the standard required by "The Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops (Ireland) Order of 1908" with regard to lighting, ventilation, cleansing, drainage, &c. In many of the byres we found all openings blocked with either straw or rags, rendering the air extremely impure. The walls were rough, and no evidence of whitewash was present. The animals were to all appearance in a healthy condition, but the flanks and udders of many of them were caked with manure. Some of the milch cows which we saw were of very doubtful cleanliness.

In many instances no doubt the farmers are themselves to blame for these unsanitary conditions, but from what I saw and heard I cannot but place some of the blame on their advisers. Indeed several of the farmers informed us that they had never even been registered, nor had any official ever inspected their premises or examined their cows.

These facts disclose a great lack of uniformity in our milk supply, and if the health of the public of our City is to be safeguarded, it is high time something should be done to place the control of the milk vendors residing in rural districts and supplying milk to our City under more strict supervision.

I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient Servant,

> J. A. JORDAN, City Veterinarian

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.

Return of animals slaughtered in Abattoir from April, 1911, to April, 1912.

Cattle	•••		 24,982	
Calves			 2,197	
Sheep			 39,028	4
Goats	•••		 367	
		Total	 66,574	

TABLE II.

Return of carcases seized in the Abattoir as unfit for human consumption from April, 1911, to April, 1912.

	Cows	Heifers	Bulls	Oxen	Calves	Total	Sheep	Goats	Total
Arthritis Asphyxia Cancer Decomposed Gangrene Hydatids Inflammation Injured Joint-Ill Perionitis Pneumonia Septic Pneumonia Pleurisy Red Water Septicæmia Tuberculosis	1 12 10 29 2 — 36 1 — 1 2 3 1 4 14 235	- - - - - - - 1 - - - 1 7	3	2 1 — 1 ———————————————————————————————	$ \begin{array}{c c} & 1 \\ & 17 \\ & 1 \\ \hline & 1 \\ & 22 \\ \hline & 1 \\ \hline & 1 \\ \hline & 3 \\ \hline & 5 \\ & 2 \end{array} $	2 13 -31 2 1 59 1 1 4 3 4 20 257	1 4 1 9 14 — 5 1 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	2	1 6 14 38 47 2 1 64 2 1 4 3 4 4 20 257

Note.—In addition to the above there were also destroyed three quarters of a cow which had been slaughtered in the Abattoir and allowed to hang till decomposition set in.

TABLE III.

Return of Diseased Organs seized in the Abattoir as unfit for human consumption from April, 1911, to April, 1912.

			CAT	TLE	_		1		
	Cows	Heifers	Bulls	Oxen	Calves	Total	Sheep	Goats	Total
Abscesses Cysts Melanosis Pleurisy Pneumonia Tuberculosis	48 179 40 281 30 2,455	$\frac{2}{1}$ $\frac{3}{42}$	5 8 2 18 1 82	5 19 6 57 4 228	_ _ 2 _ _	58 208 50 361 35 2,807	1 4 9		59 208 50 365 44 2,807
Hearts— Pericarditis do. Tubercular do. Suppurative	5 6	1	Ξ	_		5 7 —	 -		5 7 —
Livers—									
Abscesses Angiomatosis ChronicVenous Congestion Cirrhosis Distomatosis do. Necrosis Echinococcus Inflammation Malignant Neoplasms Tuberculosis	329 164 63 1,013 61 18 10 10 42 279	5 1 10 5	12 	31 2 40 9 — — — — 38	3 - 1 2 - - 1	380 164 67 1,094 79 18 12 11 43 334	12 4 2,496 — 2 2	1 9 	384 164 80 1,098 2,584 18 12 13 45 334
Stomachs— Abscesses Gastritis Tuberculosis	8 26 36	<u>-</u>		1 1 2		9 27 39	1	_	10 28 39
Spleen— Neoplasms Peritonitis Tuberculosis	 7 42	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	1 1		1 7 48	=		1 7 48

TABLE III. (Continued).

			CATT	LE					
	Cows	Heifers	Bulls	Oxen	Calves	Total	Sheep	Goats	Total
Bowels—									
Abscesses Enteritis Peritonitis Tuberculosis	2 1 15	<u>-</u> - 1	_ _ _			2 1 18	1 2 —		1 2 3 18
Kidneys—									
Abscesses Nephritis Malignant	8 100	1	=		1	101	_	· _	101
Neoplasms Tuberculosis	6 20	=	=	**************************************		$\frac{6}{20}$	_	_	6 20
Udders—									
Abscesses Injured Mastitis Tuberculosis	745		_			119 5 745 19			119 5 745 19
Heads—							Ì		
Actinomycosis Abscesses Injured Tuberculosis		1 1 -				3 1 1 2	- =		3 2 1 2
Tongues									
Actinomycosis Abscesses Injured Tuberculosis	1 1	1 1	<u>-</u> - <u>1</u>	1 1 -		$\begin{bmatrix} 3\\3\\2\\3\\ \end{bmatrix}$			3 2 3

N.B.—This return does not include the viscera of carcases totally destroyed.

TABLE IV.

Return of meat seized as unfit for human consumption at the Meat Inspection Department from April, 1911, to April, 1912.

Beef	•••	•••	6	sides,	16	quarters,	2	cuts.
Mutton		•••	1	cwt.				
Veal			5	carcas	ses.			
Pork	•••	•••	1	carca	se.			

SUNDRIES.

8	Heads (Beef).	360	Livers (Mutton).
5	Tongues (Beef).	. 2	Kidneys (Beef).
3	Hearts (Beef).	59	Stomachs.
59	Lungs (Beef).	26	Udders.
2	Lungs (Mutton).	1	Tail.
442	Livers (Beef).		

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There were on the 1st day of January, 1912, 67 houses on the Register of Common Lodging Houses, capable of accommodating from 4 to 486 lodgers, with a total accommodation for 1,907 lodgers, as for 1,828 lodgers.

During the period under review 6 houses, having a total accommodation for 61 lodgers, were removed from the Register, 4 houses were placed on the Register, and the accommodation in 2 others was increased, providing accommodation for 130 lodgers, thus providing accommodation for 79 additional lodgers as compared with the previous year.

There were 1,861 inspections made during the year in order to see that the beds and bedding, the sanitary conveniences, and the premises generally were kept in a sanitary and proper condition. Careful enquiries were also made at the time of those visits, in order to ascertain if there was any sickness among the lodgers; no cases of infectious disease were discovered.

During the year 25 statutory notices were served and 225 verbal notices given for the abatement of nuisances.

Generally speaking, the inmates of Common Lodging Houses are drawn from the poorer classes and persons casually employed, hawkers, tramps, &c.

Many of these people have previously occupied better stations in life, but through various causes have become so poor as only to be able to pay a few pence for a night's lodging.

The Common Lodging Houses are situated mostly in the poorer residential districts of the City. Dock district is well provided with such houses, which are largely patronised by dock labourers. In this district are situated 2 very large lodging houses, capable of accommodating 815 lodgers, as well as several others with considerable accommodation. There are also 2 lodging houses situated in Matilda street, under the management of the Committee of the People's Palace, capable of accommodating 117 lodgers.

There is considerable competition amongst the keepers of Common Lodging Houses, which is causing the gradual disappearance of the smaller houses, larger and better equipped ones taking their place.

It is surprising to find in houses where both sexes are lodged a man and his wife, and perhaps one child, living in a room for which they pay 1/- per night, a sum which is sufficient to pay the rent of a small house and also provide furniture. There are many causes to account for this state of affairs. Perhaps the chief causes are thriftlessness, and the disinclination of such people to undertake housekeeping, and in others the disinclination to settle for any length of time in one place.

The question of lodging houses for women is one which is beset with many difficulties which do not arise in the provision of such houses for men; in fact the difficulties have been found to be so great where the experiment of providing them has been tried by municipal authorities as to lead to the conclusion that houses for women can probably be better managed by philanthropic or religious bodies.

PARTICULARS AS TO REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR.

12 Amelia Street	•••	Water closet cleansed and repaired.
14 Amelia Street		Do. do.
16 Amelia Street	•••	Water fittings repaired.
118 Corporation Street		Drains cleansed and repaired.
64 Divis Street	•••	Roof and spouting repaired.
19 Francis Street		Drains and water closet cleansed and repaired, walls and floors repaired.
26 Gardiner Street	•••	New water closet provided.
3 Henry Street	•••	Walls repaired.
3 Hamilton Street	• • •	Roof and spouting repaired.
6 Killen Place		Water closet repaired.
50/58 Matilda Street		Roof and spouting repaired.
131 Millfield		Drains cleansed and repaired, water
		closet cleansed and repaired, new sink provided, doors, floors, windows, fireplace, and water fittings repaired.

Water closet cleansed and repaired.

Kitchen tiling repaired, roof and

do.

Do.

windows repaired.

107 Millfield

39 Millfield

127/129 Millfield

109 Millfi	eld	•••	Water closet cleansed and repaired.
47/49 Pri	ncess Street		Roof and spouting repaired.
12 Princes	Street	• • •	New dust bin provided.
32/34 Pri	nces Street		New dust bin provided, tiling of kitchen, yard, and water closet repaired, roof and ceilings repaired, water closet cleansed and repaired.
66 Smithf	ield		Water fittings repaired.
68 Smithfi	eld	•••	New water closet provided, drains cleansed and repaired.
11 Station	Street	•••	Sinks repaired, drains cleansed and repaired.
56 Tomb	Street		Drains cleansed and repaired.
The Trad Street	es Hotel, Frede	rick 	Additional accommodation provided for 53 lodgers, water closets repaired.
15 Upper	Library Street		Windows repaired.
17	do.		Do.
19	do.		Do.
16	do.		Roof and spouting repaired.
120	do.		New front wall erected.
79	do.		Water closet cleansed and repaired.
65/77	do.	•••	Water closet cleansed and repaired, water fittings repaired.
50	do.	•••	Kitchen tiling repaired, roof, ceilings and floors repaired.

SANITARY REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1911. DISPENSARY DISTRICT.																	
=		11.	111.	1V.	v.	D	VII.	VIII.	IX.	N.	X1.	X11.	N111.	NIV.	xv.	TOTAL	L.
Houses Inspected :-	3805	9887	9768	6399	3789	4470		1424	5437	4732	9879	7712	7703		3539		78544
Re-inspections	3209 333	17902 915	7744 692	5434 1269	10439 2178	5731 1520	1546 14	460 82	4517 5810	3066 985	11692 2237	8197 1970	10659 680		7124		97720 19829
Where Infections Diseases occurred— Inspections — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	74 145	227 433	230 358	205 381	76 91	175 310	8 12	2	80 86	181 205	230 369	188 254	111 169		88 91		1875 2905
Infantile Mortality	46 1	111	165 50	77 13	60	53 5	8	11 4	55 3	119 30	120 11	177 37	29 2		84 25		1115 186
Under the Tuberculosis (Prevention) Act - Inspections	73 1165	172 968	181 1139	136 716	48 358	95 397	2 39	10 16	99 380	127 748	101 333	112 278	33 118		200 947		1389 7502
Re-Inspections	381	610	964	401 315	482 981	257 192	23 97	112 72	532 981	584 532	379 646	935 1323	111 251		651 511		6422 8992
Re-inspections Factories		1436	845									32	12		153		522
Inspections	55 10	37	11	50 12	32 2	73 11	1		18	22 3	25 5	4	4		-43		102
Inspections	277 57	348 53	433 72	159 21	147 22	426 47			26 3	200 49	209 31	321 43	83 11		312 43		2941 452
Inspections	79 13	31 7	11 4	20 9	28 8	110 18						37 9	19 4		70 12		414 84
Outworkers' Premises	2	30	554 21	284 8	175 15	106			85 3	81	387	139	29		197 19		2069 67
Bakehouses		19	74 11	29 I	- 23 - 2	47 2			4	14	34 1	48 6	15		13		320 23
Shop Hours Act and Seats for Shop Assistants Act : Confectionery																	
Breaches of Acts	152	299	359	203	131	73	:::	***	61	162 1	169	316	85		215		2225 I
Ice Cream	56	35	43	23	19	31	:	:::		13	28	41 	14		39	:::	371
Vegetable and Fruit—	2	9		7		21	::			4	2	11	+				71
Inspections	74	181	119	58	64	21			10	68	62	104	25 1		70		856
Breaches of Acts	-17	129	131	131	62	179			3	36	57	156 12	35		102	:::	1068
Breaches of Acts	107	305	245	214	113	58	42	37	128	102	214	161	111		198		2035
Common Lodging Houses:— Inspections—Day —	651	159		36	555	145					1	15			252		1814
Breaches of Bye-Laws Nursances Under the Dairios, Cowsheds and Milkshops					:::							:::					
Order:— Cowsheds – – – – –																	
Breaches of Order	:::						i,			437	569	625	148		608		5987
Inspections Breaches of Order	257	609 4	834	474 1	284	59 6	12	98	436 1		1				1		8
Offensive Trades: Inspections Breaches of Bye-Laws	68		5		6					24		107					210
Tipping Grounds:— Inspections	80	36		35	1	6	35	22	133	10	294	84	174				910 1
Nuisances Black Smoke :— Observations made	18	34	6	6	24			1	32	31	30	31	6	,	36		263
Craveyards: Inspections Breaches of Burying Ground Regulations	2	35		44		36	35		41	25		40	19			***	277
Slaughler Houses :— Inspections			3		12						:	20					35
Drain Tests :	21 15	296 256	93 71	91 79	9	155 111	5 4		7 6	2	94 82	104 94	80 53		34 27		991 808
New Work	20	162 2 6	16 	15 4 7	57 6 2	41 9 10	81	15	8 3 11	3 2 13	57	41 10	97 5	***	8 		621 31 92
Typhoid Fever	5	2 50	32	4 27	1 6	2 42	3 2		5 13 4	4 16 7	50 25	7 15 6	10		3 9 3		38 279 114
Continued Fever	1 1	23 !	11 5	8	1 	20				:::					1	***	12 6
Schools				1	78				38	6							128
Defective	50 17	515 284	162 88	146 99	65 152 82	253 145	 89 6	17	35 77 53	5 20 19	410 111	170 107	187 60		56 33	***	108 2124 1105
A.—Discovered, B.—Complained of.	A B	A B	A B	A B	A B	A B	A B	А В	A B	A B	A B	A B	A B	A B	A B	A B	
Nuisances Discovered and Complained of :- Drains, Traps, &c., Foul or Defective Tiling, Paving, or Flooring Defective	134 43 89 6	403 25	247 15	255 81 242 14		147 14	20	40 61	114 35 286 5	9 259 2	3 544 23	285 1	7 81 6	5		2977 16	2 3139
No Water Closet Accommodation Water Closets Foul or Defective	128 27 13 5	25 26	15 13	30 16	11 5	3 3 183 65 52 8	7	26	197 3	2 3	5 483 53 2 18 11	650 4	9 167 1	3	373 35 45 8	3734 46 291 10	6 4200 9 400
Ashpit Defective, Dilapidated, or Unsuitable - Sink, Waste Pipes Defective, or want of Soil and Ventilation Pipes Defect ve	87 3 16 1 4 2	55 5	209 70		360 2 10 1	688 11 12 3 26	24	126	25	2 13	3 24 3	14 .	4 7 8	1	8 2 13 1	86	8 230 7 93
Roof or Spouting Defective, or want of Premises Dirty House or Premises Damp	106 1- 608 9 5 2	458 32	1314 40	118 18 940 27	144 14 957 10 20 6	159 29	22	12 152	1 1000	2 155 7 437 9 8 1	9 143 19 3 1259 1 0 43 1	910 20 1 44 1	01162	5 2 6	1534 20	11875 17- 315 9	6 12051 4 409
General Dilapidation	9	2	2	35 9 1	29 I 6	16				2	1		8	9	10		9 100
Fowl or Animals Kept	5 5	10 13	5 1:	9 11	15 7	30 9			17	7 1	6 13	8 1	1 16	+		128 11	2 240
Matter No Domestic Water Supply, or Improper Black Smoke	9 9 5 1	3 1	1 1	3 1	4	3 4	2		9 1	5 20	7 40 1 6 1 1 1	2	2	1	2 5	55 5 8 2	8 415 4 109 8 36 9 155
Passages Dirty	19	90				6	16	2	41	2	124	58	19		77	697	627
Houses ,		7 1	3 4	67 2 3 11 1	3	6 5	25	3	1 1	6 4	2 7 9	12	3 7	1	0 /	68 6 66	5 133 8 74
House Drains Cleansed	138	290	186	234 37	108	222	12 5	29	98	97	143 16	347	110 23		295 10		2309 328
Repaired – Pipe Drain Laid in Providing Houses with New Drains	741	5978	1195	2413	2571	3478	655	36	619	242	3.495	3769	3869		903		29964
Gully and Disconnecting Traps put on House Drains Houses had the Tiling, Paving, or Flooring	33	327	74	83	103	135	52	1 60	12	12 288	218 819	298 456	204 225		43 160	***	1595 3959
Water Closets Erected	95 10 134	580 19 513	265 6 374	219 4 376	233 45 252	228 22 246	16 48 6 47	25	285 6 220	1 190	541	11 739	172		24 352		213 4140
Ashbins Provided	- 60 - 1	625	182	357	404	614	17		42 5	374	651	759 1	517		285		4923 25
Ventilation Pipes Houses have had the Roofs Repaired	72	11 227 184	10 134 50	7 72 17	12 100 27	24 88 41	1	 2 8	3 119 37	1 81 47	14 125 94	4 60 87	19 19 18		11 99 25		113 1199 676
Houses have had the Sporting Repaired Houses have been Cleansed or White- washed	- 34 - 144	194	313	139	237	69	7	15	168	183	139	253	129		187		2177
Houses have had the Yard Walls Lime- washed Houses (that were overcrowded) had the	- 502	621	976	746	849	609	22	126	874	256	110	703	896		1271		9559 81
Number of Inmates Reduced - Houses have had Minor Repairs Effected Miscellaneous Nuisances Abated -	- 6	12 341 248	10 74 114	63 499	88 280	3 54 506	1 10	6	5 57 121	86 48	146 649	11 65 482	115 528		58 272		1200 3877



INQUEST CASES.

			1		T														
CAUSE OF DEATH.	Un	der		ear nd		ears		ears		rears	40 y			/cars		Age			Gr
CAUSE OF DEATH.	ı y	ear		er 5		nd er 15		nd er 25	(id er 40	unde			nd ards		nown	T	otal -	To
·	M	F	M	F	M		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	-
ccidents—Fracture of Skull		<u> </u>	1		1	1	3	-	11	2	5		2	3	,	-	-		
Other Fractures		:::			l		li		î	1	6		2	4	1		24 10	6	
Various					1	3	3	:::	4	i	4		3				15	4 4	
poplexy	-				l		l				1		1		• • • •		2		
right's Disease											î						1		
roncho-Pneumonia – – – – –	- 1	1	1						1		i				:::		4	1	
ronchitis		2									l					1	_	2	
ancer – – – – – – –												1						1	-
oncussion of Brain			3				1						1				5	l	
onsumption											l			1			i		
ongestion of Lungs—Following Burns	1		1	1													l î	1	
" Whooping Cough –	- 1																Î	1	
onvulsions	- 10	6	1	2													11	8	
ebility from Birth	- 1	4															1	4	1
arrhœa – – – – – – –	- 1	1								1							1	2	
rowning—Accidental – – – – –			1	I	1		4				1						7	1	
Found Drowned		1		•••	•••		2	2	2	1	1	1	2		2		9	5	
chaustion—Following Rickets – – –	- 1																1		
" Burns – – – –			l	• •													1		
oilepsy				•••					1								1		
ound Dead (cause unknown)	1]	1		•••														1	
stritis	1	•••	•••	1		•••							•••					1	
emorrhage—Cerebral	• • • •	•••]	•••	•••		• • •	1	• • • •	1	1	3	I	• • •	3			5	5	1
From Ruptured Blood Vessel Incised Wound in Throat	1	•••		•••	•••	• • • •	•••	•••]		1]		1	
eart Failure—Due to Disease— — — —				•••		•••			1	1	1		1		•••		3	1	
Following Bronchitis – – –	1	•••		1	•••	• • • •			5	1	15	12	15	7	• • • •		35	20	5
n ·	1		••••		• • • •	•••	• • • •	•••	•••		1	4	l	2	• • • •	•••	2	7	
,, Pheumonia – – – ,, Alcholism – – –	•••	1		•••		• • • •	•••	• • • •	•••	• • • •	•••	1		• • • •	• • • •		• • •	2	
Due to Pleurisy			•••		•••		•••	•••	•••	• • •		1		• • • •	•••			1	
attention at Birth	•••	i			•••	••••	• • • •	•••	•••		1	• • •	•••	•••	• • • •	•••	1	1	1
phritis						•••		•••	•••		···		•••	•••		•••	 1	_	
ralysis – – – – – – –					1	111						1		•••	•••	• • • •	i	• • •	
ritonitis							1						1		•••		$\frac{1}{2}$		
ricarditis											1					• • • •	1		
leumonia – – – – – .											i		2			• • • •	3		
isoning—Gas									1	1	$\hat{2}$	1	1				4		
Laudnaum										î							**	ī	
Strychnine													1				ī		
volver Wound (self-inflicted)											2					}	2		
n over			1	1			1		2		$\bar{2}$	1	1		1		8	2	1
f-Strangulation									3		1						4		
oticæmia – – – – – –													1				î		1
ock—Following Burns –			3	5		10	1	2			1	1	Ī	2			6	20	2
,, Scalds – – – –	1		1	2	1												3	2	_
l-born – – – – – – –	2	4															2	4	
rvation													2				$\tilde{2}$		
focation—Accidental Overlying	14	9	1														15	9	2
While Asleep (other causes)	3	4										1				1	3	5	
Caused by Smoke											1						1	1	:
While Eating												1						1	
otic Meningitis			1														1		
tanus – – – – – – –					1				1								2		5
rious Natural Causes – – – – –	2	2		1					2	1	4	1	1	4		1	9	10	15
nooping Cough		1				1										1		1	1
\ \	37					- 1					-					-		-	
		38	16	15	6	13	18	4	36	12	58	29	39	25	4	1	214	137	35



LIBRARY BOOKS.

The usual precautions were adopted in order to prevent the spread of infection by means of books borrowed from Public Libraries, that is:—When a case of infectious disease has been notified to this Department, the Officer, in making investigations, inquires as to whether any books have been borrowed from any lending library by the residents of the house, and if so, they are taken therefrom and withdrawn from circulation.

During the year 92 volumes belonging to the Central and Branch Libraries were taken from houses in which infectious diseases occurred by the Officers of this Department, amounting to a loss of £22 8s 9d to the Library Committee. The books of other lending libraries are disinfected and returned, if the owners will not consent to their being burned.

190.31

T + 121

NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

There are approximately 300 schools in the City; this does not necessarily mean 300 buildings, as in many instances two schools are connected with the same building.

I regret to have to say that the school accommodation in several districts of the City is totally inadequate, and in many instances the school premises are not at all satisfactory for several reasons. In some the sites are most unsuitable, being in too close proximity to the streets and sourrounded by dwelling houses, either without a playground or having one totally insufficient for the purpose; in others the construction is unsatisfactory, and practically incapable of being made satisfactory short of removal and reconstruction, for which, unfortunately no funds are available. Many of the schools are overcrowded, and there are no other suitable schools available in the district to which the pupils could be sent. From the foregoing it will be evident that the conditions of primary education are not commensurate with the progress of the City in other respects. There is urgent necessity for consideration and removal of the conditions complained of.

At present the Corporation have no power to exercise any authority over schools above and beyond that which they possess in relation to other houses or premises; that is to say, when they find a nuisance existing caused by overcrowding, or other unhealthy conditions, they can take action for the removal of such. But here a difficulty presents itself. When overcrowding is found to exist in a school, and no other school in the neighbourhood to which the children may be sent, it is then a matter of allowing them to continue to attend the school even although it is overcrowded, or turning them into the streets, when they will be prosecuted by the School Attendance Committee. Every effort, however, is made to render schools as sanitary and healthy as possible under existing circumstances.

The Corporation supply disinfectants, which are renewed from time to time, and sprayers, to all schools in the City where the principal undertakes to disinfect the school premises at least two or three times each week according to instructions. This has been carried out for almost two years, and I may say that practically all the principals have taken advantage of these benefits, and, in my opinion, with very satisfactory results.

The schools in the City are visited regularly by the male Officers, who inspect and report as to their sanitary condition, and make enquiries as to the regular use or otherwise of the sprayers referred to.

The female Officers also visit the schools, their duties on such occasions being to make enquiries as to the health and cleanliness of the children attending the schools, and on receiving information from the teachers respecting children in an unsatisfactory condition, the homes of such children are visited and advice given to the mothers.

Every assistance possible is given to the principals of schools to enable them to protect the children attending the schools from infectious disease, which is carried out in the following manner:—

The Sanitary Inspectors, when making enquiries as to the cause, &c., of the various infectious diseases, obtain information regarding school children and the schools attended by them. The principals of these schools are notified as to the occurrence of infectious diseases in the homes of their pupils, and advised when it is considered safe to permit the children from houses in which infectious disease had occurred to return to school. On the other hand, the principals of schools are supplied with prepaid circulars for the purpose of notifying the Department of any cases of non-notifiable infectious disease (such as whooping cough, measles, mumps, &c.) occurring amongst their pupils; besides, Mr. Phenix, the Superintendent of the School Board Officers, furnishes reports daily, or as often as he is in possession of information leading him to believe that certain pupils are absent from school owing to infectious disease in the home; on the receipt of these reports an Officer visits the homes and disinfects where necessary, and gives advice and instructions in order to prevent the spread of the infectious disease.

TABLE No. 56.

Summary of cases treated in Purdysburn Fever Hospital during 1911.

Disease.		Remaining on 31st Dec.,1910	Admitted in 1911.	Total.	Remaining on 31st Dec., 1911	Nett.	Died.	Mortality per cent. calculated on cases treated to a conclusion.
Typhoid	•••	11	99	110	7	103	12	11.6
Typhus	• • •		8	8		8	1	12.5
Scarlet Fever		105	583	688	93	595	26	4.3
Diphtheria	•••	16	255	271	32	239	19	7.9
Cerebro Spinal Fe	ever	_	3	3	1	2	0	0.0
Pneumonia	•••	1	7	8		8	1	12.5
Tetanus	• • •		1	1		1	1	100.0
Other Diseases	•••	2	52	54	2	52	12	23.0
Quarantine	• • •		7	7	_	7	0	0.0
Totals,	•••	135	1015	1150	135	1015	72	7.0

This Table was furnished by Dr. A. Gardner Robb, Medical Superintendent,

TABLE No.

Shewing the number of cases of Whooping Cough, and Measles, notified voluntarily, and the number of nuisances reported by the Medical Officers of Health of the several Dispensary Districts during the year.

Dispensar District	y	Whooping Cough.	Measles.	Nuisances.
No. 1	•••	12	5	14
,, 2		23	5	7
,, 3		30	2	7
,, 4	•••	•••	1	26
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TABLE No. 57.

The following Table, kindly supplied by Mr. R. Hamilton, Secretary to the Belfast City and District Water Commissioners, shews the amount of rainfall in inches, during the several months of the year 1911, as recorded at the Water Works at Old Park, compared with the preceding nine years.

	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
January	1.85	5.61	3.42	2.02	4.15	1.74	3.20	1.82	3.00	1.81
February	1.86	2.64	4.16	2.64	2.35	1.34	1.78	2.77	4.89	2.92
March	2.20	4.31	1.89	4.46	2.23	4.61	3.88	3.59	1.60	1.35
April	2.74	1.36	2.72	2.61	2.15	2.23	3.98	3.67	2.19	2.93
May	3.09	2.65	3.06	2.43	4.43	4.34	2.28	1.47	2.45	2.42
June	2.80	1.83	1.10	3.22	1.37	5.10	3.72	2.22	3.71	1.75
July	3.76	4.48	3.78	1.76	2.18	2.09	3.79	3.30	4.68	2.11
	3.03	5.87	5.62	6.75	5.32	3.55	2.88	2.42	5.87	2.21
August		3.62	3.87	1.70	1.08	1.32	4.44	1.74	1.16	1.32
September	5.41			1.56	4.33	3.75	2.50	4.82	2.18	3.57
October	2.04	6.85	1.25						3.48	4.42
November	3.94	2.57	3.38	4.05	3.07	2.89	2.66	0.84		
December	4.29	2.84	3.18	2.43	3.14	3.49	3.46	3.72	4.27	5.33
Total,	39.01	44.63	37.25	35.63	35.80	36.45	38.57	32.38	36.59	32.14

PARTICULARS OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED.

	Summonses.	Orders.	Fines.
For Abatement of Nuisances	355	48	£6 0 0
For Disobedience of Justices' Order	11	_	
Under Bye-laws for the Regulation of Piggeries	8	_	-
Under the Housing of the Working Classes Act	7	5	_
Under Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk-shops 'Ireland) Order			
Cowsheds	15		3 10 0
Milkshops	16	_	5 7 6
Sale of Food and Drugs Acts			212 0 0
			£226 17 6

STAFF.

Executive Sanitary Officer—George Ward, M.R S.1 Chief Clerk—J. G. M'Creedy.

Clerks, Infectious Disease						2
Clerks of Divisions					•••	5
Apprentices					• • •	3
Shorthand Writers and Ty	pists	•••	`			2
Complaint and Time Clerk		•	•••	•••		1
Divisional Inspectors						4
Inspectors under the Sale of	of Food ar	nd Drug	s Acts			2
Inspectors under the Factor	ry and Wo	rkshops	Act (1 ma	ale and 2	female)	3
Inspector of Diaries and Co	owsheds				•••	1
Inspector of Milkshops			•••	٥.		1
Inspector of Common Lodg	ging Hous	ses				1
Port Sanitary Inspector						1
Disinfectors					•••	4
District Inspectors						12
Drain Testers						4
Drain Testers' Assistants			•••	•••		4
Female Inspectors engaged	l as Healt	h Visito	rs	•		Ç
Natice and Summers Serv						1

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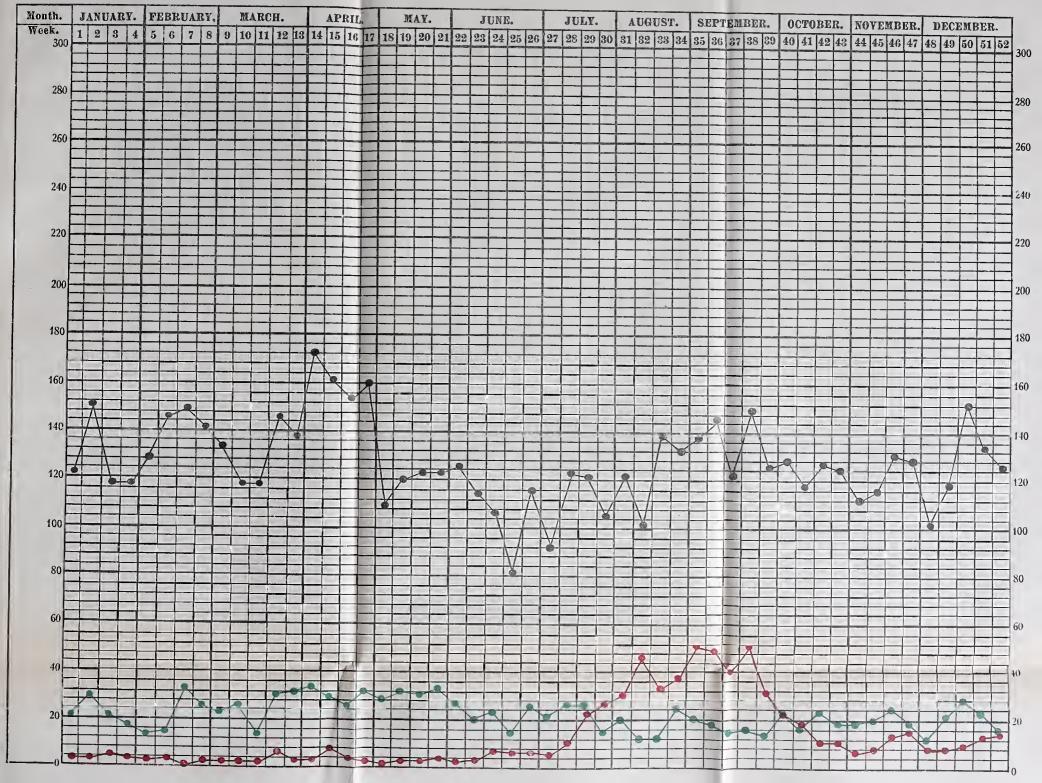
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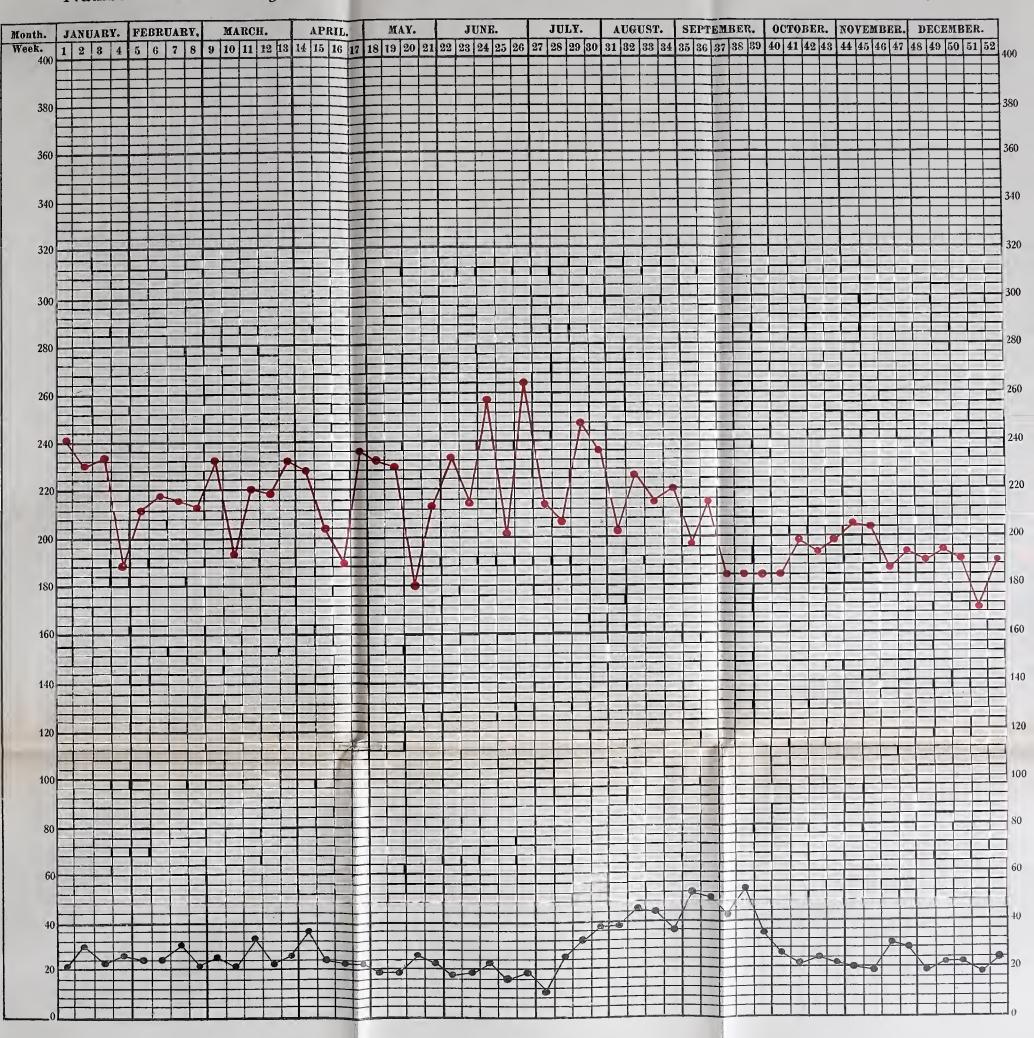
Number of Deaths from Zymotics, Chest Affections, and Total from all Causes. 1911.



All Causes,	Black Line				
Chest Affections,	Green Line				
Zymotic Diseases,	Red Line				



Number of Births Registered, also Number of Deaths of Children under One Year. 1911,

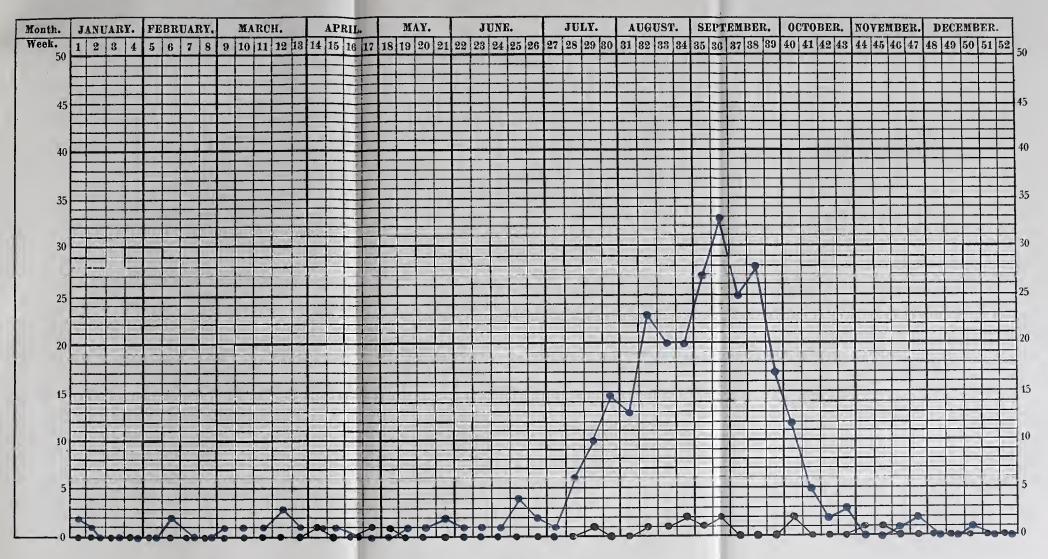


Births. Red Line

Deaths under One Year, Black Line



Number of Deaths from Typhoid Fever and Diarrhoea. 1911.

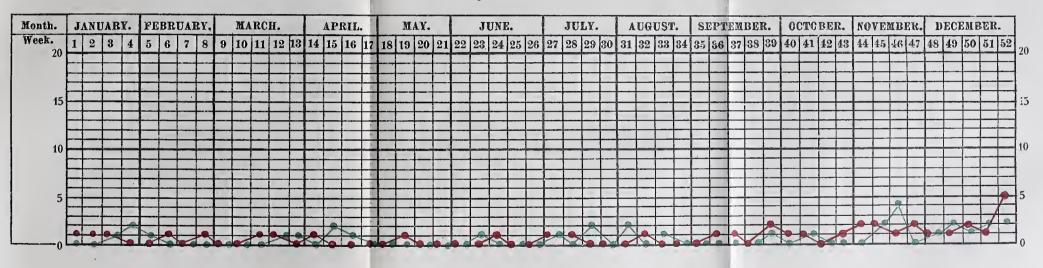


Diarrhœa, Blue Line

Typhoid Fever, Black Line



Number of Deaths from Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever. 1911.



Diphtheria. Green Line
Scarlet Fever, Red Line







